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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPTEMBER 30, 1922. VOL. 2, NO. 14

ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION ABOUT SAME AS LAST YEAR

Smaller Crops Expected in Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana—Good Yields Elsewhere.

The production of alfalfa seed is estimated to be about equal to or slightly larger than that of last year, which was below normal. The smaller prospective crop in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana is expected to be offset by a larger production this year in Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and California. In other sections, principally southern Arizona, there seems to be little or no difference in the 1921 and 1922 crops.

Early in the season prospects indicated a much larger crop than last year, but unfavorable weather and insect damage in many sections reduced either the acreage or the yield per acre, or both.

WEATHER UNFAVORABLE.

In much of western South Dakota and southwestern Kansas too much rain fell, while in northwestern and northeastern Kansas, western Nebraska, and western Oklahoma the weather was too hot and dry. Grasshoppers did considerable damage in South Dakota, Montana, Kansas, and Idaho, and the alfalfa webworm was again reported to have done much damage locally in central and southern Kansas. Some losses from hailstorms, principally in one or two important counties in Utah, were reported. Most of these unfavorable conditions for alfalfa seed production occur each year to a more or less extent, and this fact must be taken into consideration in estimating the relative size of the crop.

The greatest reduction in acreage in the more important producing sections, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture up to Sept. 25, occurred in northwestern Kansas where the acreage was estimated to have been only about 60% of last year. The greatest increases in acreage, amounting to about 25%, were reported for western Colorado and eastern New Mexico. The smallest yields per acre compared with last year were noted in northwestern and southwestern Kansas and western South Dakota, where the yields averaged 60%–75% of last year. The largest gains in yield per acre were made in western Texas and Colorado.

Harvesting of the crop began a little later than last year, commencing in Arizona about July 10, in New Mexico and Texas Aug. 5–15, in southern Kansas Aug. 15–25, in northern Kansas Aug. 20–Sept. 1, in Utah and Idaho about Sept. 1, and in South Dakota and Montana Sept. 10–15. In general the weather was favorable for harvesting, and the quality of the seed that has been threshed is reported to be good.

The prices per 100 lbs. for country-run seed being offered to growers in important producing sections on Sept. 20 ranged from

(Concluded on page 292, column 2.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats — Substantial gains made by nearly all classes of live stock. Fresh meat markets firmer under stronger demand.	282
Quarterly Wool Stocks Report — Report is for quarter ending June 30.	285
Dairy and Poultry — Butter prices soared to new high levels of the year. Cheese markets on firm to higher basis.	286
Fruits and Vegetables — Shipments continued heavy. Most lines showed upward price trend.	287
Hay and Feed — Hay market situation unchanged. Feed prices gained.	288
Grain — All grains advanced in price. War talk leading factor. Grain receipts for August.	289
Cotton — Prices showed slight net declines. Demand for cotton goods broadened.	290
Seeds — Surveys on production and market conditions of alfalfa, sweet clover, and Sudan grass seed crops.	292
Crop Reports — Forecast of commercial cabbage crop. Buying power of farm products. Forecast of Florida citrus fruit crop.	293
Weather — Conditions mostly favorable for harvesting and curing of crops.	294

FLORIDA'S CITRUS FRUITS TO FILL 15,000,000 BOXES

Department's Estimate Indicates that the 1922–23 Crop Will Be Larger than the 1921–22 Production.

Production of citrus fruits in Florida for the season of 1922–23 is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 15,000,000 boxes. Of this total about 8,400,000 boxes will be oranges and tangerines and about 6,600,000 boxes grapefruit. (An early forecast of the California orange crop, made Aug. 1, is 13,750,000 boxes.)

Last season the commercial citrus crop of Florida was approximately 13,300,000 boxes, of which 7,300,000 boxes were oranges and 6,000,000 boxes grapefruit. Last year's crop, however, would have been nearer 14,000,000 boxes if the storm of October, 1921, had not destroyed a large percentage of the fruit on the west coast.

FRUIT OF FINE QUALITY.

Outstanding features of the crop for 1922-23 are the fine quality, the size of fruit from early bloom, and the heavy setting of fruit from late bloom. Bloom last spring was heavy all over the citrus belt of Florida, except in the storm-swept territory on the west coast. However, the dry weather which followed caused considerable shedding of fruit which became serious along the east coast ridge and in parts of the central highland section.

Beginning in May and extending through June practically the entire citrus belt put on the heaviest late bloom which the State has ever seen, and under favorable weather conditions a heavy setting of late fruit followed.

The condition in most groves is, therefore, a light to fairly good crop of fruit from early bloom, which is showing unusual size and ripening somewhat earlier than usual. On the same trees is a crop from late bloom, filling up the loss from shedding last spring and showing every prospect of swelling the total of shipments next spring and early summer.

By sections the heaviest increase in production over last year is expected on the central highland ridge, especially through the eastern part of Polk County and the north end of Highlands County. South of

(Concluded on page 293, column 3.)

Live Stock and Meats

SUBSTANTIAL PRICE ADVANCES MADE ON LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Better Grades of Beef Steers, Light Hogs, and Fat Lambs Lead in the Upward Swing.

With the exception of the lower grades of native beef steers, she stock, bulls, and calves, all classes of live stock registered substantial, and in instances, almost spectacular price gains during the week ending Sept. 23. At Chicago prices on the better grades of beef steers showed a daily succession of new tops for the year. Highly-finished bullocks closed at $11.95, several strings selling at $11.65–$11.75, the latter figure being the new high mark on long yearlings. The advance carried best fat lambs to $14.75 and best feeder lambs to $14.35. All market centers reported an active demand for material suitable for development and a broader movement of stocker and feeder cattle, feeder sheep and lambs, and from Kansas City and St. Paul, of feeder pigs.

Hog prices also felt the impetus of recently improved industrial conditions and at Chicago light hogs climbed to $10.55 in load lots. However, the net gains on lights and butchers were again exceeded by packing sows and the price spread became narrower. Arrivals of new-crop hogs generally lacked sufficient volume to influence the market adversely. In fact the meagre offerings of spring hogs at most markets drawing their supplies from the corn belt, suggested that producers may be planning a longer feeding period than usual, having in mind the conversion into pork of an abundant crop of relatively cheap corn. The supply of packing sows diminished, a seasonal circumstance which also applied to highly-finished beef steers. Grassers and short-fed steers comprised a large proportion of the beef steer offerings.

FAT LAMBS SCARCE.

Scarcity was the ruling price factor in the fat lamb trade, a fact attested to by the shrinkage of over 600,000 head in receipts of ovine stock at 10 large markets for August and September to date compared with the corresponding period last year. Lower temperatures favored increased consumption of all kinds of meat and prices advanced. This, together with healthy hide and wool markets, assisted in advancing live-stock prices. A reduction in cold-storage holdings of nearly all kinds of meat on Sept. 1, compared with similar holdings a month earlier, seemed to point to increased domestic consumption.

Receipts at 10 large markets during the week were approximately 314,000 cattle, 407,400 hogs, and 272,800 sheep, compared with 279,062 cattle, 470,383 hogs, and 255,270 sheep a week earlier, and 243,157 cattle, 396,154 hogs, and 381,341 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—As long-fed beef steers decreased in numbers generally, grassers became more numerous, arrivals at Chicago of 17,000 cattle from the northwestern range during the week constituting the heaviset run of the year to date. A more liberal quota of short-fed steers and yearlings, the bulk of which had been fed corn on grass, filled in the gap created by the seasonal shortage of dry-lot offerings. The comparative scarcity of the better grades, coupled with an urgent demand, higher dressed beef prices, and a healthy market for hides and by-products boosted prices of the better grades of cattle to the highest level of the season. The liberality with which the lower grades of natives were offered, especially in the face of liberal runs of western grassers, surfeited the demand and resulted in rather sharp price recessions at times and uneven net declines for the week. A large portion of the western grassers at Chicago were in stocker and feeder flesh, although receipts embraced a few of the fattest range steers offered during the season. A top of $9.50 was scored by 1,336–1,356-lb. Montana steers, with some 1,413-lb. averages at $9.35, and 1,285-lb. kinds at $9.10, the bulk of western grass steers for slaughter meeting price awards of $6.80 to $8.25. A broad country demand made feeder dealers active buyers of the large delegations of western steers considered desirable for further development, and this support lent by finishers assisted materially in the 10¢–15¢ advance registered on range steers during the week.

MATURED BULLOCKS REACH $11.95.

A contagion of new tops on native beef steers for the year was prevalent generally. High marks gave way daily at Chicago to new records and the extreme top for the week on matured bullocks was $11.95, with highly finished long yearlings at $11.75, a price also paid for several lots of long-fed matured steers. At Chicago native beef steers and yearlings were most numerous from $11 down, the majority selling at $9.15–$11. Yearling steers and heifers were abundant at that market at $10.25–$10.50, plainer kinds of both matured steers and youngsters which had had some corn on grass, selling around $9.50–$10. Heavy Mineral Point, Wis., steers that had had some corn while running on blue grass reached $10.75–$11. Plain, native, grass steers sold down to $7 and below and some Texas offerings for slaughter at $6.35 and below. The steers which sold at the extreme top cost around $6.40 as feeders early in the year.

Countrymen bought liberally. A price spread of $6–$7.25 embraced the bulk of transactions in stock and feeding steers at Chicago, bulk of the well-bred feeders making $7.40–$7.75 with some meaty feeders

(Concluded on page 284, column 1.)

MUCH IMPROVED DEMAND FOR ALL CLASSES OF FRESH MEAT

Prices at All Markets Firm to Higher—Cooler Weather a Factor—Receipts Ample.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.)

Influenced by cooler weather and the return of vacationists, the demand for all classes of fresh meats during the week ending Sept. 23 showed marked improvement. Monday's gains were firmly held and additional advances on good and choice grades of beef and lamb were made during the week. Transportation difficulties were responsible for many cars being delayed and interfered somewhat with the regular daily distribution of supplies. Total receipts for the week, however, were fully equal to trade requirements.

Beef.—Although receipts included a fair percentage of good and choice steers, at no time was the supply of that kind excessive. Buyers showed a preference for well-finished beef, and this resulted in a strong and active market. Closing prices both at Chicago and eastern markets were mostly $1 higher than a week earlier.

Receipts of medium grade beef were only moderate, but a fair demand held prices generally steady with Monday until midweek, after which declines of 50¢–$1 were registered at New York and Philadelphia, other markets remaining steady.

Cows were in light supply at all markets and mostly of low grade, and although the tendency was upward, only slight advances were registered. Heifers were offered freely at Chicago, and sales at steer prices were frequent. Offerings of bulls at eastern markets were barely sufficient to make a market, while the limited receipts at Chicago sold fully steady with a week earlier. Early in the week the demand for kosher beef was good and prices were firm to higher. The approach of the Jewish New Year and efforts to clean up supplies caused some weakness after midweek, but there was no material change in prices.

Veal.—With choice veal in light supply and only moderate offerings of other grades, markets generally were in a healthy condition. Monday's gains were well maintained, and closing prices at all markets, except

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	263	$9.06	263	$8.83	266	$8.88	259	$9.12	258	$9.33	299	$8.87	265	$9.01	266	$8.61	263	$7.42
E. St. Louis	196	9.82	190	9.79	191	9.76	192	9.95	193	10.33	191	10.33	191	9.97	191	9.55	192	8.17
Kansas City	216	9.03	211	9.03	220	8.91	212	9.19	202	9.40	206	9.49	214	9.11	207	8.73	213	7.77
Omaha	277	8.02	286	7.92	292	8.01	298	8.25	295	8.49	289	8.65	290	8.22	283	7.82	299	6.86
S. St. Joseph	250	8.71	237	8.80	240	8.78	258	8.74	241	9.21	226	9.36	243	8.92	243	8.49	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	260	8.50	266	8.70	242	8.59	247	8.67	232	8.90	223	9.12	238	8.71	240	8.30	236	7.16

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	88,826	23,933	64,893	117,766	29,183	88,583	83,215	26,188	57,027
Denver [1]	15,660	9,202	3,002	4,187	.....	4,042	46,575	45,085	3,440
East St. Louis	46,334	26,949	14,469	48,643	22,145	28,019	11,408	1,480	7,560
Fort Worth [1]	34,948	14,440	18,829	6,062	421	5,938	3,833	2,818	1,003
Indianapolis	14,171	8,619	4,503	47,177	18,911	28,112	4,479	2,746	1,552
Kansas City	108,223	64,902	38,702	35,249	9,622	27,322	44,245	22,076	22,300
Oklahoma City	10,766	5,155	5,718	8,394	871	6,893	199	90	179
Omaha	46,981	29,924	15,754	40,212	6,758	33,454	72,948	34,215	33,141
St. Joseph [1]	22,649	8,287	12,245	29,545	6,099	23,477	16,411	4,828	9,869
St. Paul [1]	39,274	16,377	16,841	26,669	4,905	21,210	16,073	4,320	11,477
Sioux City	17,923	13,830	4,595	24,643	10,203	14,230	5,886	960	4,236
Wichita [1]	11,494	7,229	2,719	6,036	671	5,222	5,455	5,442	243
Total	457,249	228,847	202,270	394,583	109,789	286,502	310,727	150,248	152,027
Previous week	398,608	200,047	186,988	442,255	123,086	316,401	285,544	131,949	130,321

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 22.

Boston, where conditions were unchanged, were $1–$2 higher for the week.

Lamb.—The demand for lamb was fairly constant at all markets. Choice lamb was relatively scarce. Monday's gains both at Chicago and eastern markets were firmly held, with better grades active at the advance. Lower grades, for which there was a fair demand, moved slowly but held steady. Unlike other markets, Boston remained steady at the previous week's close with prices on all grades about $3 out of line.

Mutton.—With an unusually wide difference in the quality of receipts the demand for mutton was uneven. Chicago registered an advance of $3 on good handyweight sheep over the previous week and $1–$2 on heavyweights, with the demand not fully satisfied. New York gained $1 on good mutton, while other markets were draggy and the tendency after midweek downward.

Pork.—The demand for fresh pork cuts showed marked improvement, and prices ruled strong to higher. Monday's uneven gains of $1–$3 were well maintained at all markets. At New York and Philadelphia these were followed by additional gains of $1 on some cuts. Closing markets were generally firm at the advance.

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the two weeks ending Sept. 23 amounted to 4,494 bales, weighing 1,294,831 lbs., valued at $279,171. Imports through the port of Boston during the same period amounted to 5,748,276 lbs., having a valuation of $1,443,981.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, September 22, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	8,333	.....	22,132
Denver	8,663	48	19,877
East St. Louis	8,520	.....	979
Fort Worth	5,625	.....	1,509
Indianapolis	1,029	631	500
Kansas City	49,285	3,489	19,382
Oklahoma City	4,617	143	.....
Omaha	27,558	.....	31,789
St. Joseph	6,668	219	3,990
St. Paul	13,571	3,534	2,508
Sioux City	11,944	.....	960
Wichita	2,452	290	3,649
Total	148,265	8,354	107,275
Previous week	127,363	7,865	92,104
Same week last year [1]	93,564	5,770	80,524
State destination:			
California	313	.....	.....
Colorado	2,923	48	10,569
Georgia	44	.....	.....
Illinois	20,637	1,629	9,319
Indiana	5,066	1,189	4,884
Iowa	47,012	1,262	12,510
Kansas	9,454	.....	4,758
Kentucky	121	.....	933
Maryland	171	579	311
Michigan	836	.....	9,576
Minnesota	797	370	1,023
Missouri	21,867	740	25,408
Montana	157	.....	.....
Nebraska	26,669	587	20,360
Nevada	126	.....	.....
New Jersey	41	.....	.....
New York	216	513	1,950
North Dakota	.....	.....	202
Ohio	3,412	.....	3,659
Oklahoma	2,367	143	.....
Pennsylvania	1,759	1,103	.....
South Dakota	2,460	.....	407
Texas	1,416	.....	504
Virginia	77	.....	.....
West Virginia	30	.....	220
Wisconsin	285	191	682
Total	148,265	8,354	107,275

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.90–12.10	$10.75–11.75	$10.30–11.40	$10.40–11.35	$10.50–11.40	.....
Good	9.20–10.90	9.85–10.75	8.50–10.30	8.50–10.40	9.50–10.50	.....
Medium	7.60– 9.20	7.75– 9.85	7.00– 8.50	7.25– 8.50	7.25– 9.50	$7.00–8.25
Common	6.00– 7.60	5.50– 7.75	5.25– 7.00	5.25– 7.25	5.25– 7.25	5.25–7.00
Light weights (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.75–11.90	10.65–11.75	10.10–11.35	10–40–11.35	10.50–11.40	.....
Good	9.10–10.75	9.65–10.65	8.15–10.10	8.25–10.40	9.00–10.50	.....
Medium	7.50– 9.10	7.50– 9.65	6.65– 8.15	7.00– 8.25	6.25– 9.00	7.00– 8.00
Common	5.85– 7.50	5.00– 7.50	4.60– 6.65	5.00– 7.00	4.25– 6.25	5.00– 7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.85– 9.25	4.50–10.25	4.60– 9.40	4.50– 9.50	4.65– 9.50	3.75– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.75– 8.25	3.75– 7.00	3.65– 6.65	3.75– 7.25	3.50– 7.50	3.25– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.75– 6.40	3.75– 7.00	3.25– 5.15	3.25– 6.25	3.50– 5.75	3.50– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.90– 3.75	2.25– 3.75	2.25– 3.65	2.25– 3.75	2.50– 3.75	2.25– 3.25
Canner steers	3.60– 4.40	3.00– 4.00	3.25– 4.00	2.50– 4.00	.....	2.75– 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	10.00–12.25	6.50–11.50	7.25–11.00	8.50–11.00	7.00–11.00	5.50–10.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00– 7.00	3.50– 7.75	4.00– 7.50	5.50– 8.50	5.00– 9.25	3.50– 7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75– 8.25	5.50– 7.50	5.50– 8.35	6.00– 8.40	5.25– 8.25	4.25– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65– 7.75	5.25– 7.50	5.40– 8.15	5.75– 8.25	5.00– 8.00	4.00– 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.00– 7.40	3.50– 7.25	4.35– 7.90	5.00– 8.00	4.00– 7.25	3.50– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50– 5.50	2.75– 5.00	3.00– 6.15	3.50– 5.25	3.25– 6.00	2.50– 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.25– 7.25	6.75– 7.75	6.75– 7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00– 6.25	4.25– 6.50	5.00– 6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	10.65	10.60	10.05	10.20	10.10	10.00
Bulk of sales	7.60–10.55	10.40–10.55	9.30–10.00	8.25–10.15	8.25–10.05	8.00–10.00
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	9.00–10.30	10.15–10.55	9.25–10.00	9.00– 9.90	8.50– 9.90	8.50–10.00
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	9.80–10.60	10.25–10.60	9.40–10.05	9.35–10.15	9.00–10.10	9.25–10.00
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.20–10.65	10.25–10.60	9.35–10.05	9.90–10.20	8.25–10.10	9.75–10.00
Light lts. (131–150 lbs.), common-choice	9.60–10.30	10.00–10.45	9.25– 9.90	.....	.....	9.50–10.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.90– 8.60	8.25– 8.60	8.25– 8.75	8.10– 8.75	7.85– 8.15	7.75– 8.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.30– 8.00	7.75– 8.25	8.00– 8.25	8.00– 8.25	8.15– 8.40	7.50– 7.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.75– 9.50	9.50–10.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.75–10.00	9.25– 9.90	8.00– 9.00	.....	9.50–10.00
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.25–14.75	10.75–14.00	12.25–14.35	13.00–14.40	13.00–14.50	12.50–13.85
Culls and common	9.00–13.00	6.50–10.75	7.50–12.00	9.00–13.00	8.00–13.00	7.00–12.00
Feeding lambs	12.75–14.40	.....	11.75–13.85	12.25–14.00	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-choice	9.25–12.25	7.75–11.00	8.25–11.00	9.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.25
Wethers, medium-prime	6.25– 9.25	6.00– 8.00	6.25– 7.75	6.00– 8.00	5.85– 8.00	5.00– 8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	3.50– 7.00	3.00– 6.00	4.25– 6.50	4.00– 6.50	3.50– 7.15	3.75– 6.25
Culls and common	2.00– 3.75	1.50– 3.00	1.50– 4.25	2.00– 4.00	1.50– 3.50	1.50– 3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.50–11.50	5.00– 7.75	5.50– 8.75	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 26.	Sept. 19.	Aug. 29.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 19.	Aug. 29.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00–18.50	$17.00–17.50	$16.00–16.50	$19.00–20.00	$19.00–19.50	$17.00–18.00
Good	16.50–17.50	16.00–16.50	15.00–15.50	17.50–18.50	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	14.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.50	13.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	11.00–15.00
Common	10.00–14.00	10.00–13.00	9.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	8.50–10.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–15.00	14.00	11.00–12.50
Medium	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	9.00–10.00
Common	8.00– 9.50	8.00– 9.50	7.00– 9.50	8.50–10.00	9.50–11.00	8.00– 9.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00
Common	6.75– 7.25	7.00– 7.25	6.25– 6.50	7.00– 7.25	6.50– 7.00	6.00– 7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–24.00	21.00–23.00	18.00–21.00
Good	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.00
Common	11.00–13.00	11.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	10.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	29.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	24.00–25.00	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	25.00–27.00
10–12 lbs. average	27.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	21.00–23.00	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	21.00–24.00
12–14 lbs. average	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	18.00–20.00	24.00–26.00	23.00–25.00	18.00–21.00
14–16 lbs. average	19.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	16.00–18.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00–18.00	14.00–18.00	14.00–15.00	18.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	14.00–15.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–15.00	14.50–15.50	13.00–14.50	16.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.50–13.00	12.50–13.00	12.00–12.50	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	.....
6–8 lbs. average	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–11.50	14.00–14.50	.....	13.50–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	17.50–19.50	17.50–19.00	16.50–17.50	18.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	29.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	26.00–27.00	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	26.50–28.50
Good	26.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–25.00	27.00–29.00	26.00–28.00	24.00–25.00
Medium	24.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–23.00	24.00–26.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–24.00
Common	16.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	19.00–22.00	18.00–22.00	14.00–22.00
Mutton—						
Good	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.50
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	10.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00
Common	7.00–10.00	7.00–10.00	6.00– 8.00	8.00–12.00	8.00–12.00	8.00–11.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 282.)

selling higher. At Omaha a spread of $7.75–$8 took high quality feeders. A few meaty, fleshy, strongweight feeders brought $8.50–$9 at Kansas City, where $6.50–$7.50 absorbed the majority of the stockers and feeders. Plain stockers sold downward to $5 and below at Chicago, some trashy, light, southeastern stock steers being sent to the country from East St. Louis downward to $3.75. At Kansas City and Omaha stock calves were wanted at $7.25–$7.50 mostly, some choice selections reaching $8 at the former market. Demand was generally broad for feeding cows and heifers and feeding bulls, a sizable string of the latter being taken from Chicago at $4.25–$4.50.

COW PRICES UNEVEN.

Unevenness featured the trade in beef cows and heifers. The thin "upper crust" of well-conditioned corn-feds held largely steady, mellow, kosher cows and heifers making $8.50 and $9 at Chicago. The proportion of these kinds compared with the supply of beef cows that sold at $4.50–$6 was exceedingly small, however. Fat cows selling in the latter price range, as well as heifers good enough to sell at $5.50–$7.25, showed declines of 25¢–50¢. There was a rather active outlet for canners, desirable canning cows bringing $3.25 and more in instances, while strongweight cutters sold upward to $4. Bologna bulls, which a week earlier sold readily upward to $4.85 at Chicago, had difficulty bringing $4.25 later in the week, both sausage and beef bulls falling largely 40¢–60¢ for the week. At the close common sausage bulls sold under $3.75. After reaching a $14 level veal calf prices tobogganed sharply, net declines ranging unevenly 25¢–75¢. Late in the week $12.50–$13 bought desirable vealers.

Hogs.—The proportion of light hogs included in the receipts seemed unseasonably small in view of the generous pig crop farrowed last spring. The meagerness of the 180–210-lb. offerings suggested a holding attitude on the part of producers as corn prices, even after discounting recent advances, were relatively low and conversion into pork has for some time past furnished a highly remunerative means of marketing the grain. The comparative scarcity of light hogs, coupled with shipping orders restricted largely to light and medium weights, resulted in progressively higher prices and the week under review closed with 180–210-lb. averages topping at Chicago at $10.55 and selling largely at $10.40–$10.50.

Corn finish and quality were eagerly sought, and the better grades of every class sold at a premium over less highly finished kinds. Many lights lacked this finish and buyers promptly centered their attention on 200–220-lb. averages, in instances paying top prices for 230–240-lb. butchers in their eagerness to get the finish and quality desired.

SPECULATIVE BUYING PRESENT.

As a rule, plainer packing grades advanced 25¢–40¢ with smooth packers reflecting advances of 50¢–65¢. These advances combined with a 40¢–50¢ upturn on lights and light butchers narrowed the price spread, although the trend in that direction was less marked than recently. Big packers resisted the advance, but their efforts to hold prices down were thwarted to some extent by liberal buying of packing grades on speculative account, which probably had the effect of forcing prices to some extent.

At the week's close bulk of the packing grades cashed at $7.50–$8.50 and 300–310-lb. butchers, if choice, sold upward to $9.80. Killing pigs at Chicago advanced 40¢–50¢ and stock pigs sold rather actively at $9.25–$9.50 at St. Paul and Kansas City, some choice natives reaching $9.75 at the former market. Domestic demand for dressed pork continued broad, probably stimulated by improved industrial conditions. Export demand was moderate.

SHEEP SUPPLY BELOW NORMAL.

Sheep.—Prices of fat and feeder lambs continued the upward trend of the preceding week. Increased demand for meats, coupled with far-below normal supplies aided materially in boosting prices. With light receipts at eastern points eastern killers were forced into western markets where, with country demand for feeders the broadest of the season, competition was decidedly lively. Both fat and feeding lambs advanced generally 75¢ for the week. Sheep were rather scarce, especially aged wethers and light ewes, but the demand for matured sheep was light and they shared to only a slight extent in the price upturn. The better grades of dressed lamb sold at wholesale in Chicago around 18¢ per lb. higher than good heavy mutton; yet demand centered strongly on the former.

At Chicago the week's top figure of $14.75 was reached by both western and native lambs and westerns reached the same top at Kansas City. Chicago received very few fat lambs from the range, the small total of 101 doubles for the week consisting mostly of feeding lambs. The bulk of the natives went to killers toward the week-end at $14–$14.50, and cull natives sold generally at $9.50. Finishers competed strongly for desirable western feeding lambs, numerous loads selling at $13.75–$14.25, and some making $14.35. Yearling wethers sold higher in sympathy with lambs and added about 50¢ to their value. Late in the week, good 96-lb. Oregon yearlings brought $11.75 for slaughter, while $12.50 was quotable for choice, handyweight kinds and 80-lb. feeding yearlings went to the country costing $11.60. Heavyweight ewes sold generally from $4–$5 with best lighter weights around $7. Demand for breeding stuff was narrow and the supply light. Full-mouthed Washington and Oregon breeding ewes sold at $7.20 on country account. Early in the week a deck of Washington yearling breeding ewes went to New York at $11.25.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.	Aug. 25.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$22.00–23.00	$21.00–22.00	$21.00–23.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	24.00–25.00	23.50–25.00	25.00–27.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	13.00–16.50	12.75–16.00	14.50–17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	27.00–29.00	25.00–28.00	25.00–28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	33.00–36.00	32.00–35.50	33.00–36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	16.25–17.00	16.00–16.25	15.50–16.25
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	13.00–13.25	12.00–13.25	12.00–13.75
Pure lard, tierces	12.75–13.75	11.25–13.50	12.50–14.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.00–12.50	11.00–12.50	12.50–13.00

Stocks of Wool on June 30 Totaled 479,151,184 Pounds.

Stocks of wool in and afloat to the United States on June 30, including tops and noils, amounted to 479,151,184 lbs., grease equivalent, according to the quarterly joint wool stocks report compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the first quarterly wool stocks report issued under the joint agreement between the two Government departments.

Stocks by condition consisted of 322,332,921 lbs. of grease wool, 35,648,032 lbs. of scoured wool, 16,629,680 lbs. of pulled wool, 23,346,363 lbs. of tops, and 8,328,283 lbs. of noils. Dealers held 176,857,999 lbs. and manufacturers held 197,652,634 lbs. Of the total quantity reported 54.8% was foreign wool, and 45.2% was of domestic production. The supply of ½ blood and fine wool compared very favorably with the supply of ¼ and ⅜ blood.

The distribution by geographic sections of stocks held by manufacturers on June 30 was: New England, 116,664,493 lbs.; Middle Atlantic, 87,099,512 lbs.; Pacific coast, 2,773,448 lbs.; and all others, 18,544,333 lbs. Holdings of dealers according to markets were: Boston, 108,167,907 lbs.; Chicago, 10,833,492 lbs.; New York, 6,954,977 lbs.; Philadelphia, 24,039,626 lbs.; Portland, 2,849,854 lbs.; St. Louis, 12,416,061 lbs.; San Francisco, 1,849,948 lbs.; other cities, 14,091,633 lbs.

The detailed report in tabular form is given on the following page.

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Manufacturers on June 30, 1922, by Sections.

Section.	Total.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total	225,081,781	165,809,960	22,200,938	9,641,736	20,719,674	6,709,473
New England	116,664,493	84,461,554	12,626,691	5,260,727	10,799,445	3,516,076
Middle Atlantic	87,099,512	68,349,609	5,470,410	3,278,761	7,742,333	2,258,399
Pacific Coast	2,773,443	2,105,711	397,412	177,640	8,371	84,309
All other	18,544,333	10,893,086	3,706,425	924,608	2,169,525	850,689

Foreign Wool Afloat to the United States on June 30, 1922, by Grade.

Grade.	Total.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total	19,686,204	18,331,799	606,730	747,675
Fine	8,852,760	8,563,168	269,592	20,000
½ blood	1,292,322	1,279,322	13,000	.....
⅜ blood	1,330,983	1,103,680	227,303	.....
¼ blood	1,884,878	1,850,302	34,576	.....
Low or Lincoln	388,322	367,048	1,499	19,675
Carpet	5,587,039	4,818,279	60,760	708,000
Grade not stated	350,000	350,000	.....	.....

QUARTERLY WOOL STOCKS REPORT.

Stocks of Raw Wool Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on June 30, 1922, Including Wool Afloat, by Condition, Class, and Grade.

[Based on returns from 380 dealers and 622 manufacturers. Totals are exclusive of stocks held by 12 dealers and 5 manufacturers, who did not report.]

Class and grade.	Aggregate.[1]			Grease wool.			Scoured wool.			Pulled wool.		
	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total	374,610,633	176,957,999	197,652,634	322,332,921	156,522,961	165,809,960	35,648,032	13,447,094	22,200,938	16,629,680	6,987,944	9,641,736
Domestic	169,713,904	95,341,044	73,974,860	141,884,631	86,909,429	54,975,202	16,617,621	4,675,866	11,941,755	10,813,652	3,755,749	7,057,903
Foreign	205,294,729	81,616,955	123,677,774	180,448,290	69,613,532	110,834,758	19,030,411	8,771,228	10,259,183	5,816,028	3,232,195	2,583,833
Combing[2]	206,717,976	102,244,089	104,473,887	198,284,983	99,332,791	98,958,192	2,939,825	997,814	1,942,011	5,493,168	1,913,484	3,579,684
Clothing[2]	69,346,506	32,488,558	36,857,948	35,110,319	19,167,599	15,942,720	27,401,757	11,094,739	16,307,018	6,834,430	2,226,220	4,608,210
Fine, total	84,145,701	41,818,271	42,327,430	74,020,456	38,112,298	35,908,158	7,586,177	2,606,932	4,979,245	2,539,068	1,099,041	1,440,027
Combing:												
Domestic	31,210,935	16,137,250	15,073,685	29,575,670	15,211,143	14,364,527	260,535	101,151	159,384	1,374,730	824,956	549,774
Foreign	32,208,557	15,016,125	17,192,432	31,964,799	14,885,535	17,079,264	219,439	130,388	89,051	24,319	202	24,117
Clothing:												
Domestic	15,773,324	8,712,372	7,060,952	11,200,401	7,531,829	3,668,572	3,545,734	930,871	2,614,863	1,027,189	249,672	777,517
Foreign	4,952,885	1,952,524	3,000,361	1,279,586	483,791	795,795	3,560,469	1,444,522	2,115,947	112,830	24,211	88,619
½ blood, total	39,666,065	19,696,860	19,969,205	33,539,711	17,595,222	15,944,489	3,137,662	880,033	2,257,629	2,988,692	1,221,605	1,767,087
Combing:												
Domestic	21,481,458	11,219,909	10,261,549	19,848,151	10,553,025	9,295,126	471,489	65,635	405,854	1,161,818	601,249	560,569
Foreign	9,638,801	4,215,865	5,422,936	9,622,256	4,205,470	5,416,786	12,917	6,767	6,150	3,628	3,628	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	7,524,928	3,909,240	3,615,688	3,744,103	2,570,227	1,173,876	2,139,978	740,708	1,399,270	1,640,847	598,305	1,042,542
Foreign	1,020,878	351,846	669,032	325,201	266,500	58,701	513,278	66,923	446,355	182,399	18,423	163,976
⅜ blood, total	57,498,393	27,716,916	29,781,477	46,852,670	23,845,020	23,007,650	7,283,513	2,929,398	4,354,115	3,362,210	942,498	2,419,712
Combing:												
Domestic	25,860,603	15,250,018	10,610,585	24,394,559	15,000,713	9,393,846	525,094	56,638	468,456	940,950	192,667	748,283
Foreign	16,691,566	5,897,269	10,794,297	16,534,524	5,756,422	10,778,102	137,195	121,000	16,195	19,847	19,847	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	11,125,625	4,179,727	6,945,898	4,482,365	2,147,774	2,334,591	4,476,162	1,310,055	3,166,107	2,167,098	721,898	1,445,200
Foreign	3,820,599	2,389,902	1,430,697	1,441,222	940,111	501,111	2,145,062	1,441,705	703,357	234,315	8,086	226,229
¼ blood, total	75,409,484	35,273,133	40,136,351	62,706,906	30,254,479	32,452,427	10,201,328	4,572,070	5,629,258	2,501,250	446,584	2,054,666
Combing:												
Domestic	24,024,803	11,532,720	12,492,083	22,151,014	11,408,856	10,742,158	532,339	66,356	465,983	1,341,450	57,508	1,283,942
Foreign	29,651,698	14,548,202	15,103,496	29,183,933	14,299,864	14,884,069	359,637	227,587	132,050	108,128	20,751	87,377
Clothing:												
Domestic	10,244,971	4,259,416	5,985,555	5,917,374	3,046,327	2,871,047	3,501,229	911,689	2,589,540	826,368	301,400	524,968
Foreign	11,488,012	4,932,795	6,555,217	5,454,585	1,499,432	3,955,153	5,808,123	3,366,438	2,441,685	225,304	66,925	158,379
Low or Lincoln	19,344,839	10,227,467	9,117,372	16,275,559	8,693,371	7,582,188	2,132,902	1,104,120	1,028,782	936,378	429,976	506,402
Combing:												
Domestic	3,509,455	2,735,476	773,979	3,299,658	2,716,918	582,740	160,287	3,841	156,446	49,510	14,717	34,793
Foreign	12,440,100	5,691,255	6,748,845	11,710,419	5,294,845	6,415,574	260,893	218,451	42,442	468,788	177,959	290,829
Clothing:												
Domestic	1,591,091	436,205	1,154,886	645,706	96,987	548,719	735,127	219,275	515,852	210,258	119,943	90,315
Foreign	1,804,193	1,364,531	439,662	619,776	584,621	35,155	976,595	662,553	314,042	207,822	117,357	90,465
Carpet, total	74,730,440	18,409,641	56,320,799	65,794,989	14,879,941	50,915,048	4,706,803	754,894	3,951,909	4,228,648	2,774,806	1,453,842
Combing, foreign	38,567,261	6,178,393	32,388,868	36,182,220	5,690,538	30,491,682	1,377,896	214,464	1,163,432	1,007,145	273,391	733,754
Filling, foreign	36,163,179	12,231,248	23,931,931	29,612,769	9,189,403	20,423,366	3,328,907	540,430	2,788,477	3,221,503	2,501,415	720,088
Grade not stated, total	23,815,711	23,815,711	.....	23,142,630	23,142,630	.....	599,647	599,647	.....	73,434	73,434	.....
Domestic	16,968,711	16,968,711	.....	16,625,630	16,625,630	.....	269,647	269,647	.....	73,434	73,434	.....
Foreign	6,847,000	6,847,000	.....	6,517,000	6,517,000	.....	330,000	330,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Combined stocks of grease, scoured, and pulled wools.

[2] Exclusive of carpet wool and grade not stated.

Stocks of Tops and Noils Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on June 30, 1922, by Grade.

Grade.	Tops.			Noils.		
	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total	23,346,363	2,626,689	20,719,674	8,328,283	1,618,810	6,709,473
Fine	3,750,920	621,643	3,129,277	3,007,961	345,613	2,662,348
½ blood	3,784,577	405,928	3,378,649	1,219,495	230,222	989,272
⅜ blood	4,875,728	397,253	4,478,475	2,005,832	476,820	1,529,012
¼ blood	7,304,490	683,347	6,621,143	1,198,839	192,016	1,006,823
Low or Lincoln	2,426,653	481,018	1,945,635	306,758	174,834	131,924
Carpet	1,167,995	1,500	1,166,495	589,398	199,304	390,094
Grade not stated	36,000	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Dealers on June 30, 1922, by Cities.

City.	Total.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total	181,203,498	156,522,961	13,447,094	6,987,944	2,626,689	1,618,810
Boston	108,167,907	93,148,116	9,342,048	3,052,208	2,026,317	599,218
Chicago	10,833,492	9,464,422	595,770	693,300	40,000	40,000
New York	6,954,977	5,972,705	170,349	690,523	121,400	.....
Philadelphia	24,039,626	18,014,784	2,806,185	2,060,822	335,970	821,865
Portland	2,849,854	2,776,207	73,647	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	12,416,061	12,239,151	172,910	.....	4,000	.....
San Francisco	1,849,948	1,725,392	23,335	101,221	.....	.....
Other cities	14,091,633	13,182,184	262,850	389,870	99,002	157,727

Summary of Wool Stocks Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on June 30, 1922, Including Wool Afloat.

Item.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total, including tops and noils	406,285,279	181,203,498	225,081,781
Raw wool, total	374,610,633	176,957,999	197,652,634
Grease	322,332,921	156,522,961	165,809,960
Scoured	35,648,032	13,447,094	22,200,938
Pulled	16,629,680	6,987,944	9,641,736
Tops	23,346,363	2,626,689	20,719,674
Noils	8,328,283	1,618,810	6,709,473
Total, reduced to grease equivalent[1]	479,151,184	201,225,406	277,925,778

[1] In computing the grease equivalent, 1 lb. of scoured wool, tops, or noils is considered equivalent to 2 lbs. in the grease; and 1 lb. of pulled wool equivalent to 1⅓ lbs. in the grease.

Exports of tobacco reached a total of 776,678,000 lbs. in 1919, but dropped back to 479,900,000 lbs. in 1920. The latter figure, however, is larger than the exports for any fiscal year from 1901 to 1918.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE TO NEW HIGH LEVELS FOR YEAR

Lighter Production and Reduced Receipts Main Factors—Storage Butter Freely Used.

A sharp seasonal reduction in the make and lighter resulting receipts were directly responsible for the strength of the butter markets during the week ending Sept. 23 which caused advances averaging over 2½¢ and sent prices to new high levels for the calendar year. At Chicago the highest price for 92 score butter was 41¢, at Boston 42½¢, at New York 43¢, and at Philadelphia 44¢. The previous high point was reached about the middle of March when the price of 92 score butter at the four markets ranged from 39¢ at Chicago to 40½¢ at Boston.

After a full week of steady, unchanging conditions the extreme strength and sharp advances of the week under review came as a surprise. As a matter of fact, there was a general hesitancy about following the market to higher levels. Since the hot, dry weather had been succeeded by rains and lower temperatures, it was generally believed that production for the time being at least had neared a minimum. It was maintained, however, that although the total receipts might not be heavier there would be an increase in the supply of fancy butter which would tend to prevent any further advances.

SHORTAGE OF FINE BUTTER.

Actual supply and demand soon proved that these beliefs were wrong. The shortage of fine butter became more acute and buyers in their efforts to supply their needs began to comb the markets for the desirable lots of medium and undergrades. As current arrivals and accumulations were cleaned up the markets became extremely firm and prices made sharp, almost daily advances. The week closed with supplies of all grades of fresh butter well cleaned up and the markets still much in the seller's favor.

That the strength of the week's market was caused by a decrease in production is indicated by information regarding the visible supply. Receipts, although irregular from day to day, showed an average daily decrease. Receivers also reported that many of the week's shipments were from 5% to 25% lighter than previous shipments from the same factories. Besides this, the report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending Sept. 16 indicates that the make of the 92 plants reporting showed a decrease under the previous week of 11.7% and a decrease of 0.79% under the same week of last year. It is unreasonable to believe that under advancing markets of several weeks, demand should have been materially increased. Therefore, the strength of the markets must have been largely due to short supplies.

One interesting feature of the markets during the recent periods of strength and advances is the increased use of storage butter. A shortage of fresh supplies brought many inquiries for short held and storage butter, and the fact that large quantities of these changed hands is a further indication that many dealers did not think well enough of the situation to carry their holdings beyond a small margin of profit. As a matter of fact considerable satisfaction was expressed at having been able to realize even a small profit.

On all four markets the supply of short held goods was fairly well picked over but the demand for real storage butter was rather irregular. Demand for storage centered at New York where considerable quantities changed hands. It is seldom possible to interest Chicago local buyers in storage butter to any extent and in Boston and Philadelphia they were rather indifferent. That comparatively large quantities of storage goods were used is indicated by the reductions of the holdings in the four markets which for the first 20 days of this month averaged close to 250,000 lbs. a day, while the total September withdrawals of last year amounted to less than 150,000 lbs.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	40½	38½	41	40	45½
Tuesday	41½	39	41½	41	46¾
Wednesday	42	39½	42	41½	48
Thursday	42½	40	43	42	47¾
Friday	43	41	44	42½	48
Saturday	43	41	44	42½	48
Average for week	42.08	39.83	42.58	41.58	47.33
Previous week	39.67	38.54	40.25	39.17	44.33
Corresponding week last year	44.00	42.50	44.58	44.33	43.71

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	.....	20½-20¾	22½-23	24½	20¾
Tuesday	.....	21 -21¼	22½-23½	24½	20½
Wednesday	.....	21 -21¼	22½-23½	25½	20½
Thursday	.....	21 -21¼	23 -23½	25½	20½
Friday	.....	21 -21¼	23 -23½	23¾	20½
Saturday	23½	21 -21¼	23 -23½	23½	20½
Average for week	23½	21.00	23.08	24.42	20.38
Previous week	21.17	20.35	22.25	23.21	19.54
Corresponding week last year	20.87	20.00	21.42	21.29	19.58

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	36½	Friday	38
Tuesday	37	Saturday	37-37½
Wednesday	37½		
Thursday	38	Average	37.38

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Sept. 23.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,416,221	9,862,662	11,088,542
Receipts since Jan. 1	507,448,709	497,032,488	437,470,122
Put into cold storage	949,494	1,437,009	2,554,239
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,572,908	2,641,594	2,667,180
Change during week	−2,623,414	−1,204,585	−112,941
Total holdings	59,105,714	61,729,128	58,430,355
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,530,025	3,934,425	3,868,809
Receipts since Jan. 1	147,491,956	142,961,931	137,700,024
Put into cold storage	1,006,071	1,368,336	1,153,107
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,973,232	1,557,677	1,364,127
Change during week	−967,161	−189,341	−211,020
Total holdings	18,966,250	19,933,411	17,653,198
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,279,462	3,622,577	4,190,630
Receipts since Jan. 1	136,155,868	131,876,406	121,403,613
Put into cold storage	1,558,459	1,338,844	1,645,312
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,606,140	1,837,100	974,956
Change during week	−47,681	−598,256	+670,356
Total holdings	18,902,211	18,949,892	17,625,028
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	175,727	200,936	198,651
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,172,240	13,996,513	13,111,631
Put into cold storage	17,464	23,844	19,475
Withdrawn from cold storage	187,359	162,785	139,781
Change during week	−169,895	−138,941	−120,306
Total holdings	4,226,739	4,396,634	3,285,419

ACTIVE DEMAND STIMULATES ADVANCES ON CHEESE BOARDS

Distributing Markets and Country Points Also Follow Advances—Held Cheese Moving.

Further strength featured cheese markets during the week ending Sept. 23. Stimulated by the active demand of the previous week prices on Wisconsin cheese boards advanced on Sept 16, and these advances were generally followed by the trade in distributing markets as well as at country points.

Even at the higher prices business continued fairly active, although viewing markets as a whole the actual volume of business was apparently lightened by the advances. There still remain those among the trade who maintain that lower prices may be expected, but since markets have continued to hold fairly steady for some time in the face of this opposition, it appears that actual buying and the influence of seasonal shrinkage in production may have been underestimated.

PRODUCTION INCREASE NOT EXPECTED.

No increase in production can be expected at this time of the year, so that material declines in the immediate future are likely to occur only in the event of an unexpected falling off in demand.

There is a feeling among numerous dealers that prices should not go much higher than at present, because of the effect on consumptive demand which might result. Such a possibility is emphasized by the slowness with which many buyers have accepted the price advances which have occurred. Until early fall cheese is marketed, however, price tendencies are uncertain.

More interest in held cheese is becoming evident, and sufficient quantities are moving at New York City and Chicago to offer a basis for reporting wholesale prices. So far prices have ranged ½¢-1¢ above fresh goods.

Storage holdings in the four markets are showing reductions, but part of this is short held cheese. There appears to be no particular inclination to push sales of held cheese, especially since markets have taken on a more confident tone. Cooler weather has already stimulated consumption, and steadily increasing business from the jobbing trade is expected.

The increased use of western cheese in the eastern markets is notable. While not so readily accepted by dealers who prefer the New York State product, some western cheese has been moving in the Philadelphia market within ½¢ of prices on New York State goods instead of the usual difference of 1¢.

Heavy Wheat Production in Argentina.

The final estimate of the Argentine Government for the 1921-22 wheat harvest is 180,640,700 bus., according to a cablegram received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the U. S. agricultural commissioner in Buenos Aires. This is an increase over the preliminary estimate of more than 25,000,000 bus. The wheat production in 1920-21 was officially estimated at 169,756,000 bus., or approximately 10,000,000 bus. less than the last harvest. Flax production in Argentina for 1921-22 is officially estimated at 32,272,000 bus., compared with 50,470,000 bus. last year.

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOT SHIPMENTS CONTINUE TO MOVE IN HEAVY VOLUME

Potato Prices Strengthened at Maine Shipping Points—Most Other Lines also Gained.

With the watermelon, cantaloupe, and peach seasons rapidly closing, these three lines showed a decrease of 1,300 cars in the commercial shipments of the past week. There was a decided slump in the tomato movement, also. However, the greatly increased shipments of other lines, especially apples, grapes, and potatoes, resulted in a net gain of almost 3,800 cars during the week ending Sept. 23. The total movement of 14 principal fruits and vegetables was 24,366 cars, compared with less than 19,000 the corresponding week last season.

Potato prices advanced at Maine shipping points, but closed weaker in other producing sections. Most city potato markets except Chicago showed signs of strengthening. Jobbing price of apples jumped about $1 per bbl. in eastern cities. Sweet potatoes also made strong advances except in the Middle West. Prices of other lines were rather irregular, but the trend was toward a firmer market for the staple commodities, especially in the large centers of population in the East.

BARRELED APPLE SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

Apples.—Because of increased production, shipments from the barreled apple sections have been nearly twice as heavy as to the same time last season. New York's movement was almost 800 cars last week. Virginia shipped more than 200 cars, Michigan nearly 200, and Illinois over 300 cars. Maine, however, had shipped only one car to Sept. 23, an indication of the shorter crop in that State. New York Wealthys closed at $2.50–$2.75 per bbl. f. o. b. shipping points and were $1 or more above that range in terminal markets. Rhode Island Greenings jobbed at $3.25–$3.75 in eastern consuming centers, and middle western Jonathans were slightly weaker in Chicago, large lots going at $3–$4.50 per bbl. Michigan Grimes brought $4.25. These prices were about 40% above the previous week's range in the East and an equal percentage lower in Chicago, but were less than half of last season's prices.

From none of the boxed apple areas has the carlot movement so far equaled that of August and September last year. Total shipments had not reached 2,800 cars to Sept. 23, compared with 4,500 last season. As usual at this time of the year, Washington surpasses all other Western States in output. Many shipments are going into storage. Few sales are now being made at northwestern producing points, but greater activity is expected during October. Extra fancy boxed Jonathans ranged $2.25–$2.65 in the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets.

White potatoes.—An irregular tone prevailed in the potato markets. Prices were well sustained in the East but were lower in the large cities of the Middle West. Heavy supplies of northern Round Whites caused a decline of 50¢–60¢ per 100 lbs. in Chicago carlot sales. F. o. b. prices at north central loading points also weakened considerably, the decline in Wisconsin amounting to 40¢. Shipments from that State have been double those of last season to date. Minnesota growers sent 1,350 cars to market last week, or one-fourth the total movement from the leading late potato States. Colorado shipped more than 600 cars, but the output in Colorado and Idaho, as well as in Maine, has been far below that of last year. In Aroostook County, price advances of 15¢ were noted. However, the closing range of 70¢–75¢ bulk per 100 lbs. was exactly half of last season's late September range for Maine Cobblers. In New York this stock sold at 95¢–$1.05. The late crop in New Jersey was still going to market in large volume, shipments having increased to about 1,200 cars last week. Total New Jersey movement is approaching the high mark of 15,000 cars. Sacked Giants held firm in city centers at 90¢–$1.25. Western New York shippers were late in getting started this season, only 40 cars having come from that district to Sept. 23, compared with 600 cars last year.

Sweet potatoes.—Jobbing sales of Virginia sweet potatoes were made in many eastern consuming centers at advances of 25¢–50¢ over the previous week's range, showing the good demand for this product. The market was a little easier in Pittsburgh and farther west. Tennessee Nancy Halls closed at $1–$1.25 per bu., while eastern stock sold generally at $2.25–$2.75 per bbl. Two-thirds of the week's shipments came from Virginia; New Jersey and Maryland ranked next in volume.

Onions.—Ohio and Indiana onions made up more than half the week's commercial supply. Ohio has shipped nearly four times as many onions as last season, and Indiana's output has been double that of last year to date. Northern California also has been very active. In the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts, however, the season has been discouraging to producers. Growing conditions and rainy weather have been detrimental to the quality of Massachusetts stock, and carlot shipments have been only half of last season's early movement. The closing jobbing range of eastern and middle western Yellow Globes was $1.25–$1.75 per 100 lb. sack, or about 60% below that of last September.

Cabbage.—Compared with last fall, cabbage prices have been very much lower, thereby reflecting the heavier production in late cabbage sections. Domestic type stock was selling in leading wholesale markets at $20–$25 per ton. A slump to $13.50 occurred in Philadelphia, and Chicago sales of northern cabbage were made as low as $8–$9. Carlot movement was about 50% heavier than the previous week. A large majority of the shipments came from New York, Wisconsin, and Colorado.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern, Northern, and Western sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Sept. 25.	This season. Sept. 18.	One year ago.
New York	279	[1] $0.95–1.05	[1] $0.90–1.05	[1] $2.10–2.15
Boston	115	1.15–1.25	1.00–1.10	2.00
Philadelphia	89	[1] .85	[1] .80	2.15–2.25
Baltimore	24	1.05	1.00–1.05	.....
Pittsburgh	195	1.45–1.50	1.15	2.45–2.50
Cincinnati	35	1.35–1.45	1.50	2.95–3.00
Chicago	579	[2] 1.00–1.10	[2] 1.50–1.70	[2] 2.35–2.50
St. Louis	138	1.70–1.75	1.75	2.50
Kansas City	213	[2] 1.25–1.30	[2] 1.15	[2] 2.35

APPLES, Eastern and Middle Western Red Fall Varieties—Barrels.

New York	304	$3.50–4.00	$2.25–2.50	$11.00–12.00
Boston	14	3.50–3.75	2.50–2.75	6.00–7.00
Philadelphia	79	4.00–4.50	3.00	7.00–7.50
Baltimore	11	4.00–4.50	2.25–2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	79	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.50	7.00
Cincinnati	13	[3] 1.10–1.15	3.00	8.00–8.50
Chicago	363	3.00–4.50	5.00–6.00	8.00–8.50
St Louis	10	4.50–4.85	3.75–4.10	9.00
Kansas City	41	3.75	[3] 1.00–1.25	[3] 2.75–3.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—100-lb. sack.

New York	142	$1.25–1.50	$1.50–1.75	$3.50–3.75
Boston	63	1.25–1.50	1.60–1.65	3.50–3.75
Philadelphia	44	1.55–1.65	1.75–1.85	3.25–3.75
Baltimore	12	1.50–1.75	1.65–1.75	.....
Pittsburgh	23	1.50–1.75	1.35–1.50	4.00–4.25
Cincinnati	....	1.25–1.50	1.35–1.50	3.75–4.25
Chicago	53	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	3.50–3.75
St. Louis	....	[4] 1.00–1.25	[4] 1.35	[4] 3.75
Kansas City	....	[4] 1.00–1.25	[4] 1.25–1.50	[4] 3.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Domestic—Bulk per ton.

Philadelphia	15	$13.50–14.00	$16.00	$30.00–35.00
Baltimore	20	20.00–25.00	16.00	.....
Pittsburgh	6	.....	$14.00–15.00	34.00
Cincinnati	17	20.00–25.00	20.00–25.00	35.00–40.00
Chicago	28	8.00–9.00	.....	26.00–28.00
St. Louis	45	25.00	35.00–40.00	35.00–40.00
Kansas City	23	[1] 1.25–1.50	[1] 1.50	[1] 2.25

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.

New York	82	$2.25–2.50	$1.75–1.87½	$2.75–3.00
Boston	18	2.50–2.75	2.25	4.00–4.25
Philadelphia	2	2.15	1.50–1.60	4.00
Baltimore	6	1.50–1.75	1.65–1.75	.....
Pittsburgh	25	2.25–2.35	2.25–2.40	4.00–4.15
Cincinnati	4	2.65–2.75	2.75–2.85	4.00–4.25
Chicago	67	2.65–2.75	2.75–3.00	4.00–4.50
St. Louis	1	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.15
Kansas City	1	[5] 1.00	[5] .85–1.00	[5] 1.00–1.10

PEACHES, New York and Western Elbertas—Bushel Baskets.

New York	150	$2.00–2.25	$1.75–2.00	$4.25–4.50
Boston	50	2.25–2.50	1.75	4.50–4.75
Philadelphia	66	1.25–1.75	1.75–2.00	5.00
Baltimore	40	1.75–2.00	1.50–1.75	.....
Pittsburgh	199	1.35–1.50	1.65–1.75	4.00
Cincinnati	59	1.40–1.50	1.75	4.50
Chicago	241	1.00–1.50	2.00–2.25	3.75–4.00
St. Louis	46	1.50–1.75	2.00–2.25	3.50–3.75
Kansas City	64	1.75–2.00	2.00	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (sacked 100 lbs.)			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $0.70–0.75	[1] $0.55–0.60	[1] $1.46–1.52
North Jersey points	.75–.85	.85	.....
Waupaca, Wis.	.75–.85	1.20	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	.80–.85	.95–1.00	1.70–1.95
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[6] .50	[6] .60	1.35
Alliance, Nebr.	[6] .50–.60	.....	[6] 1.25–1.42
Colorado points	[6] .65	.....	[6] 1.40
APPLES (bus.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.85–.90	.75	[7] 6.00
PEACHES (bus.)			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.15–1.25	1.10–1.25	.....
GRAPES (4-qt. basket).			
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.22–.23	.20–.21	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Bushel baskets.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[6] Cash track to growers.
[7] Barrels.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 23.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 23.	Last season to Sept. 23.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed areas	745	1,794	370	2,737	4,565	56,323
Barreled areas	2,346	1,509	1,684	12,303	7,022	32,138
Cabbage	881	847	584	20,716	16,308	30,996
Cantaloupes	554	299	796	28,563	25,225	25,572
Celery	191	122	173	5,908	4,962	11,642
Grapes	4,749	4,398	3,832	16,225	15,820	37,203
Lettuce	279	270	318	19,669	16,575	18,300
Onions	1,030	787	870	12,782	11,502	20,777
Peaches	3,252	393	4,201	33,896	27,176	27,300
Pears	1,463	1,079	1,267	12,412	10,389	12,822
Potatoes:						
Sweet	954	725	613	4,607	4,367	19,287
White	6,527	5,583	4,222	80,094	71,155	238,242
Tomatoes	777	688	943	23,438	15,296	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	398	322	374	14,640	11,795	15,566
Watermelons	220	170	345	45,380	46,246	46,463
Total	24,366	18,986	20,592	333,370	288,403	609,835

Hay and Feed

DEMAND FOR HAY CONTINUES QUIET; ALFALFA PRICES GAIN

Dry Weather Has Been Factor in Alfalfa Markets—Demand Limited to the Better Grades.

The hay market situation for the week ending Sept. 23 was but little changed from that of the previous week. Eastern markets generally were dull while western markets with one or two exceptions were relatively strong. Demand in most instances was limited to the current requirements of the trade and buying was generally on a limited scale. Good pastures and local forage in the southern consuming territory lessened the demand from that section.

Receipts in a number of markets were slightly larger than during the preceding week as is shown in the following table which gives receipts in carloads at a number of important markets for the weeks ending Sept. 16 and 23, 1922, and Sept. 24, 1921:

City.	1922		1921
	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 24.
Boston	112	89	.....
New York	260	140	164
Philadelphia	64	64	.....
Pittsburgh	74	143	55
Cincinnati	116	93	66
Chicago	146	117	195
Minneapolis-St. Paul	86	88	36
St. Louis	155	162	105
Kansas City	346	394	139
Los Angeles	143	69	150
San Francisco	60	120	107

TIMOTHY MOVEMENT LIGHT.

Timothy.—The effect of the shortage of cars was more apparent during the week under review, but receipts of timothy in most markets were equal to or greater than the local demand. At Boston prices, even for the better grades, were lowered $1–$2 per ton during the week. Receipts were only moderate, but there was very little inquiry for hay from any source as buyers were meeting only their immediate and pressing needs. Receivers were willing to make concessions in price rather than incur storage or demurrage charges. Western shippers continued to quote hay delivered below current spot prices.

The market was decidedly quiet at New York also. Receipts were almost twice as large as during the previous week. Best grades of timothy and light clover mixed in large bales were taken in fair quantities, but the lower grades, particularly in small bales, were hard to dispose of. Holders were inclined to believe that hay prices should follow grain prices, but the demand was not sufficient to absorb the hay at any higher level of prices.

Receipts at Philadelphia were light, and all the arrivals of good hay were readily taken at current prices. Receipts at Pittsburgh were only about half of the amount received during the previous week, but the demand was not large so prices remained practically unchanged throughout the week at $19 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and $15.50 for No. 2.

Demand at practically all the southern markets was reported very light, and dealers and consumers were unwilling to increase their stocks, but bought only for their current needs. Poor grades were neglected and big concessions in prices were offered to buyers to effect sales. Pastures

(Concluded on page 292, column 3.)

LIGHT OFFERINGS CAUSE FEED PRICES TO ADVANCE SLIGHTLY

Wheat Feeds Up $1 to $2—High Protein Feeds also Advance—Spot Feeds in Demand.

The feed market ruled fairly firm during the week ending Sept. 23. Offerings of spot feed and for prompt shipment were rather light, which advanced prices in most of the markets. The demand, however, appeared to be mostly for spot feeds, and but few sales were reported for future delivery. Production of wheat feeds was said to be about 60% of capacity, and production of linseed and cottonseed meal was increased. Corn feeds were high principally because of the strength in corn prices.

Wheat feeds.—Wheat feeds advanced $1–$2 per ton during the week, but it was rather difficult to determine the actual market because of the wide range in prices asked by jobbers and by the various mills. Northwestern mills generally were out of the market and offered only in a small way. Jobbers also apparently had but little feed to offer, and were quoting firm prices. The southwestern mills were also quoting firmer prices because of the continued active demand for both bran and shorts from Texas and other southwestern markets. Many mills are said to be able to market their entire output of feed in mixed cars with flour. The resales by eastern buyers reported last week have been discontinued, which also strengthened the market. In eastern markets buyers continued to be indifferent and bought only for their current needs. Boston distributors are now quoting Canadian bran at prices lower than domestic feed can be delivered at that market. Buyers generally consider prices too high, and although buying a part of their requirements at present prices, they are holding off quantity purchases until the market is lower, or at least until it is apparent that the market will not decline. Reports continue to indicate that small amounts of feed have been stored at Lake ports.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal advanced steadily during the week and prices at the close were reported $1–$2 higher than at the close of the previous week. Demand has become more active and rather heavy buying was reported by Minneapolis mills. Production has increased but all offerings have been taken readily notwithstanding the fact that so far but little winter buying has developed. Prices are now on a new crop basis and most of the meal being offered is new crop meal.

Cottonseed meal.—Offerings of cottonseed meal and cake for spot shipment were rather small, and many mills are said to have their supply practically sold out. Active buying by the Texas Panhandle was reported at Kansas City. While but little meal is offered on spot, dealers appear to be eager to offer cake and meal for deferred shipment at spot prices. Export demand was limited and comparatively few bids were reported as being received from Gulf exporters.

Mills in the Memphis territory are said to have turned out but little meal to date, and deferred shipments were offered only at 50¢ a ton premium. Georgia mills advanced prices about $2 per ton for new meal, but sales have not been in large volume, and not enough meal has been accumulated at southern Atlantic ports for export.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed prices were advanced $1 per ton for September de-

(Concluded on page 291, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	24.50	20.00	19.00	24.50	22.50	21.50	16.50	22.00	18.00	.....	18.00	14.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	24.00	19.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	[2]17.50	.....	16.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	21.50	23.50	18.00	15.50	23.00	21.50	20.00	14.50	17.00	17.00	.....	14.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	23.50	18.00	17.00	23.50	22.00	.....	15.00	18.00	16.50	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	20.00	20.00	.....	17.00	23.50	21.50	.....	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	14.50	[2]15.00	[2]16.50	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	25.00	20.00	23.00	[2]21.00	17.00	22.00	18.50	23.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	[2]20.00	[2]18.50	14.75	.....	15.50	.....	19.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	19.50	.....	13.00	[2]15.00	12.50	.....	13.00	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.00	11.75	12.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	10.75	.....	9.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00	11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	26.25	26.50	26.00	26.00	28.50	30.00	.....	23.00	21.50	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	26.50	27.50	27.00	28.50	.....	23.00	23.50	.....	.....	.....	21.50	19.50	33.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	27.50	.....	.....	23.50	22.50	.....	19.50	21.00	19.50	35.00	34.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	27.50	27.75	27.00	27.00	33.00	.....	.....	24.00	22.75	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	35.00	34.00	27.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	25.50	.....	43.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	.....	.....	28.50	.....	.....	25.25	.....	25.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.00	[4]29.50	.....	26.25	.....	22.75	.....	22.00	.....	34.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	32.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.75	47.50	46.50	[3]45.50	.....	50.00	.....	43.60	44.00	41.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (41%)	46.25	.....	45.00	42.50	.....	.....	35.50	41.00	42.25	.....	44.00	.....	44.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	43.50	43.00	42.25	40.00	35.00	35.00	33.50	39.00	39.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	26.00	29.00	25.00	.....	23.00	24.50	21.50	30.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	37.70	37.85	36.95	34.25	.....	40.00	.....	34.25	31.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	33.75	32.00	32.25	.....	31.00	31.50	.....	31.00	27.00	.....	24.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	31.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	25.00	.....	24.00	.....	21.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] 33%. [4] Gray.

Grain

WAR TALK CAUSES ADVANCES IN WEEK'S WHEAT MARKETS

Coarse Grains Advance with Wheat—Shipments of Grain Restricted by Shortage of Cars.

Wheat future prices advanced about 5¢ during the week ending Sept. 23, principally because of the threatened war in Europe. The strength, however, was developed more by the short covering than by any new buying on the part of speculative interests. Many of the traders considered the market to be in a technically weak position and without a strong undertone, and the occasional sharp declines during the week seemed to bear out this suggestion.

The greatest strength in the future market was shown on Sept. 22, when September wheat closed at $1.09 and the December future at $1.08 at Chicago. September wheat closed the week at Chicago at $1.06¾ and the December future at $1.06. The September future at Minneapolis did not advance so rapidly as the Chicago market but closed the week at $1.06⅜. Kansas City September closed at $1 and Winnipeg October at 99⅝¢. September corn prices at Chicago closed the week at 62¾¢ which was ½¢ advance over the close of the previous week.

WHEAT RECEIPTS DECREASE.

Receipts of wheat at Chicago totaled only 371 cars, which was 110 cars less than for the previous week. There was a fairly good demand for cash wheat, principally from elevator interests, but business was restricted by the transportation situation. Millers were only fair buyers but there was an excellent demand for red winter wheat, the premium for which advanced 6¢–7¢ over the September future. The foreign demand at Chicago was very light. Thirty-two cars of durum wheat were included in the week's receipts at Chicago.

Chicago grain stocks at the close of the week were given as 2,790,000 bus. of wheat, 3,510,000 bus. of corn and 8,681,000 bus. of oats, with 39,000 bus. of corn afloat.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis fell off slightly during the week but totaled 3,198 cars. Premiums over the future prices for No. 1 dark northern remained practically unchanged at 5¢–25¢ over the December future prices. The bulk of sales, however, for No. 1 dark northern on Saturday was between $1.19 and $1.24½. Northern subclasses sold at about 4¢ discount under the dark northern, and the discounts for Nos. 2 and 3 grades were 4¢–8¢ under No. 1. There was a decided increase during the week in the amount of wheat which graded down because of moisture.

Offerings of wheat from the country at Kansas City were increased on the advance in prices, but because of the shortage in cars receipts were less than for the previous week, totaling 1,342 cars. Very little improvement is expected in the car situation for 30 days. Farmers were apparently willing to sell at current prices if cars had been available. The demand was limited as mills bought only small amounts and were reluctant to follow the price advances. Northwestern and eastern mills were said to be offered Canadian wheat with duty paid at practically the same prices asked for southwestern wheat delivered at their mills. Although exports at the Gulf were practically twice as large as during the previous week, very little export demand for future shipment was reported at Kansas City.

The influence of the war talk was felt principally in Liverpool and Winnipeg. It was thought that if the United Kingdom became a large buyer of wheat they would purchase principally the hard wheat from Canada. This would lessen the importation of wheat and flour into this country from Canada, however, and was the principal cause of the advance in the American markets. Primary receipts for the week were estimated at 13,245,000 bus. compared with 14,047,000 bus. for the previous week. The visible supply was slightly increased and was given at 32,334,000 bus. Wheat and flour on ocean passage amounted to 32,888,000 bus.

CORN PRICES STEADY.

Receipts of corn at the principal markets were as follows: Chicago, 2,542 cars; St. Louis, 431; Kansas City, 87; Minneapolis, 80; and Cincinnati, 75. There was a good demand throughout the week at Chicago and liberal offerings were well absorbed. Shippers and feeders were good buyers but elevator interests and both the local and outside industries also bought fair amounts. Local sales for export were reported to be considerably larger than for the previous week, and deliveries on September contracts at Chicago were 473,000 bus. The high price of hogs was reported to be checking sales of corn from the interior to Kansas City. There was a fair demand from Texas and adjoining States for both corn and oats and because of light receipts prices maintained a firm tone. No. 2 Yellow was quoted on Sept. 23 at 60½¢–61¢, and No. 3 Yellow at ½¢ below these prices. Cash corn prices advanced 3¢–4¢ at St. Louis with shippers taking the bulk of the receipts.

Oat receipts continue light, totaling only 563 cars at Chicago, 94 at Kansas City, 211 at St. Louis, and 350 at Minneapolis. There was a fairly good demand at practically all the markets and prices held steady at an advance of 1¢–2¢ per bu. At Chicago the cereal interests paid top prices for choice heavy weight oats and sales for shipment to their mills were said to be about twice as large as those of the previous week. Eastern demand was limited and this was attributed to both the advance in price and transportation activities.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 23, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	2,335	580	657	44	591
Gulf ports [2]	1,848	107	12	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,246	4	.....	968	.....
Total	5,429	691	669	1,012	591
Previous week	3,063	554	893	785	1,313
Corresponding week last year	4,379	193	12	2,031	186
Total July 1 to Sept. 23, 1922	52,913	13,823	7,092	8,397	8,783
Corresponding period last year	79,683	6,266	335	10,773	2,314

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Sept. 22, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	.....	128¾	119½	.....	.....	129
Hard Winter	No. 1	105½	108¾	106	.....	109	.....
	No. 2	104½	108¼	105	107¼	108¾	111½
	No. 3	103½	108¼	.....	.....	107½	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	104	107½	.....	.....	108½	110½
	No. 2	103¾	107¼	104½	106½	107¾	110¾
	No. 3	103	107½	.....	104¾	107	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	118	122	119	121	122	124
	No. 2	113	115	112	116	118	118
	No. 3	107	108	110	107	112	113
Northern Spg.	No. 1	109	112	110	112	115	117
	No. 2	106	108	108	109	111	115
	No. 3	102	105	102	104	106	110
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	107	113½	110½	112	112	114¾
	No. 3	107¾	112⅝	111⅜	112½	112⅞	115⅝
Hard Winter	No. 1	102	.....	101	106½	.....	.....
	No. 2	101⅜	105⅝	103⅛	106	108½	109½
	No. 3	102⅜	105¼	104½	105¾	108½	109½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	99	107½	100½	.....	.....	106
	No. 3	98	100⅞	.....	100	101	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	110	112	110	111	111	113
	No. 3	108¼	110	107½	109	108¾	110⅝
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	107¼	104½	.....	110	.....
	No. 2	105¾	109⅝	110	108½	110½	112
	No. 3	107¼	109½	107⅜	109¾	110¼	113⅜
Hard Winter	No. 1	98	101	100	101¾	104½	105
	No. 2	96¾	100⅝	99⅛	100⅛	102⅞	104¼
	No. 3	95¼	100¼	98⅜	99⅝	106	105¼
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	95	97½	97	.....	100	101
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	112½	116½	113	114¾	117	120
	No. 3	107	111½	109¾	109¾	112¾	115½
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	63¾	64¾	64½	65¾	65¾	66½
	No. 3	62½	63	.....	64¾	65	65¼
Yellow	No. 1	64	64¾	64½	.....	65¾	66½
	No. 2	63¾	64¾	64½	65¾	65¾	66¼
	No. 3	62½	63¼	63¼	65	65	65½
Mixed	No. 1	63¾	64½	.....	65½	66	66
	No. 2	63½	64½	64	65¾	65½	65⅞
	No. 3	62¼	63	62¾	65¼	64½	65¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	59	59¼	58¾	60	.....	60
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	58	59	58½	59	59	.....
Yellow	No. 2	60½	61⅝	60½	61	61	62
Mixed	No. 2	57½	59	.....	.....	.....	59
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	54½	55½	.....	.....	.....	57½
	No. 2	54½	55½	55½	56¾	56½	57½
	No. 3	54½	55	.....	56½	.....	57½
Yellow	No. 1	55½	56	.....	57½	.....	58
	No. 2	55⅜	56	55⅜	57⅛	56⅜	58
	No. 3	55½	56	56	56⅝	56⅝	57⅞
Mixed	No. 2	54½	55½	55	.....	56½	57½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	62½	63¾	63½	64¾	66	67
	No. 3	.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 2	63	63¾	63¾	65	66	66½
	No. 3	62½	63½	63½	64½	65½	66
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	39½	40½	.....	.....	40¾	43
	No. 2	38¾	40	39	40¼	40½	41½
	No. 3	37½	38¾	37¾	39½	39	40½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	33¾	35½	35	36	36	36¾
	No. 3	33	34	33½	34¼	34½	35
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	39½	.....	.....	41
	No. 3	37	.....	38	40	40	40½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	36½	37	.....	.....	37⅞	.....
	No. 3	35½	36⅜	36½	37½	37⅛	37½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	40½	41	40½	41	41	41½
	No. 2	40	40¼	.....	40¼	41	41½
	No. 3	38½	39	39	39½	40	40¼
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		73½	75¾	73¼	73¾	73¾	73¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	67¼	69¾	68	68¼	68¾	69¼

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	101⅝	105⅛	103½	106¼	106¾	109
	Dec.	101⅜	105⅝	103⅞	106¾	106⅝	108
Corn	Sept.	62¼	62⅞	63½	64⅛	64¼	64¼
	Dec.	57¾	57¾	58	59¾	59½	59⅝
Oats	Sept.	37⅜	38⅛	38	39⅝	39½	39⅞
	Dec.	35⅝	36⅝	36⅛	37¾	37⅛	37⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	95⅝	99¼	97¼	100¼	100	102
	Dec.	94¾	98⅜	97	100⅜	99½	101½
Corn	Sept.	53⅛	54	54½	55⅞	55⅜	56¾
	Dec.	52	52⅝	52⅜	54⅝	54½	55
Oats	Sept.	35⅜	35½	35¾	37¾	37¼	38½
	Dec.	35¼	36¼	35¾	38	37¼	37¾

Cotton

PRICES DROP OFF SLIGHTLY TOWARD CLOSE OF THE WEEK

Demand for Cotton Goods Broadens—Reports of Further Crop Deterioration Continue.

Cotton prices continued relatively steady during the week ending Sept. 23, with closing prices showing slight declines. The average price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets declined about ¼¢ per lb. below last week's close. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange October contracts advanced 1 point.

The movement of new-crop cotton to market in the southwestern and southern parts of the belt continued heavy with accompanying heavy hedge selling of future contracts on the future markets. This factor and the continued unsettled political and financial conditions abroad were among the principal bearish influences in the market.

As a result of continued private reports of crop deterioration there has been a fairly general lowering of estimates among members of the trade as to the size of the present crop. The estimates now run from 9,500,000 bales to 10,000,000 bales, with a few estimates somewhat higher.

Reports from the dry goods markets indicate a broadening of the demand for cotton goods with advances in prices for some lines Foreign exchange rates were relatively steady during the week.

The Bureau of the Census on Sept. 22 announced that 36,965,230 cotton spindles were in place in the United States on Aug. 31, of which 32,499,324 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 31,975,269 for July and 32,930,755 for August, 1921. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,033,002,129, compared with 7,044,957,625, for July, and 7,319,916,931 for August, 1921. Based on an activity of 27 days and 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during August was 34,041,029, or 92.1% of capacity on a single shift basis. The average number of spindles operated during July was 32,242,369 and during August, 1921, 31,524,190.

Closing Future Quotations for September 23 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	21.13	19.60	25.65	20.68	19.35	23.77
December	21.40	19.98	23.25	20.80	19.70	22.30
January	21.22	19.98	22.70	20.80	19.64	21.74
March	21.23	19.81	22.35	20.68	19.50	21.43
May	21.16	19.55	22.00	20.68	19.20	21.02

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending Sept. 23.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	21.00	21.25	21.00	20.75	20.75	21.00
Augusta	21.00	21.13	20.88	20.75	20.88	20.94
Savannah	20.88	21.00	20.75	20.57	20.73	20.88
Montgomery	20.12	20.37	20.12	20.00	20.00	20.00
New Orleans	20.50	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.50	20.50
Memphis	21.00	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	21.00
Little Rock	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75
Dallas	20.15	20.30	20.05	19.80	20.00	20.15
Houston	20.60	20.85	20.60	20.40	20.50	20.75
Galveston	20.75	20.90	20.65	20.50	20.60	20.75
Average	20.68	20.83	20.63	20.48	20.55	20.67

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 23, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 23, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average— Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1921.	Sept. 25, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	150	125	175	125	150	175	150	150	213	328
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	113	100	125	100	125	125	125	116	163	263
Good Middling	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	78	100	198
Strict Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	50	105
Middling	21.00	20.94	20.88	20.00	21.00	20.75	20.15	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.67	19.92	26.35
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	55	83	290
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	100	125	150	150	125	120	203	733
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	175	150	150	200	225	175	225	250	250	225	203	323	1,128
Good Ordinary[2]	250	200	200	275	325	275	325	350	350	325	288	425	1,383
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	3	45	185
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	50	53	135	290
Middling[2]	100	100	150	150	150	150	175	175	175	200	153	233	455
Strict Low Middling[2]	175	150	225	225	225	225	250	250	250	250	223	345	698
Low Middling[2]	275	200	300	300	325	300	325	325	325	325	300	448	1,050
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	125	150	150	125	118	220	443
Strict Middling[2]	200	150	200	175	225	175	225	250	225	225	205	310	588
Middling[2]	275	200	300	250	275	250	325	350	325	275	283	415	785
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	150	100	150	125	100	125	150	150	150	150	135	268	553
Strict Middling[2]	225	150	225	200	150	200	225	225	225	175	200	358	698
Middling[2]	300	200	300	275	200	275	300	300	300	300	275	450	860
Sales for week, bales	235	798	923	2,621	5,250	28,594	89,178	67,946	9,796	14,304	[3]219,645	[3]155,954	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 23 amounted to 916,600 bales, compared with 770,748 bales for the corresponding period in 1921.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on Sept. 22 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	8.50	1902	9.00	1913	13.55
1892	7.38	1903	11.60	1914	———
1893	8.38	1904	11.30	1915	11.40
1894	6.69	1905	10.95	1916	16.05
1895	8.25	1906	9.70	1917	25.70
1896	8.56	1907	12.20	1918	32.65
1897	6.81	1908	9.30	1919	31.60
1898	5.56	1909	17.15	1920	30.50
1899	6.62	1910	13.90	1921	20.20
1900	10.62	1911	11.00	1922	21.25
1901	8.31	1912	11.85		

Cotton Movement from Aug. 1 to Sept. 22.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	668	827	964
Port stocks	554	1,381	378
Interior receipts	948	976	706
Interior stocks	601	1,038	193
Into sight	1,642	1,453	1,451
Northern spinners' takings	219	252	157
Southern spinners' takings	468	565	220
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,957	3,787	1,424

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 22.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	1913[1]
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	139,397	104,501	193,888
France	70,526	117,077	89,418
Germany	73,835	204,658	213,206
Italy	40,071	24,461	30,097
Japan	45,637	141,053	7,239
China	1,699	41,773	.....
Spain	40,644	38,691	24,509
Belgium	9,591	22,443	16,997
Other countries	20,767	28,450	16,649
Total	442,167	723,107	592,003

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 19. Exports for the week ending Sept. 22 amounted to 114,243 bales, compared with 57,912 bales the previous week, 86,204 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 214,771 bales for the week ending Sept. 19, 1913.

Between 3,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 lbs. of cotton have been exported from the United States during each of the past 20 years, except in 1918, when exports were slightly over 2,000,000,000 lbs., and in 1912, when they exceeded 5,000,000,000 lbs.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Sept. 22, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	5	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	508	235	38	293
Good Middling	5,152	4,456	249	3,641
Strict Middling	12,751	20,362	1,219	22,460
Middling	14,325	50,049	3,554	37,134
Strict Low Middling	7,338	41,503	2,166	19,121
Low Middling	1,182	10,179	43	7,368
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,954	4,335	500	3,210
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	788	3,546	365	3,073
Good Middling Yellow Stained	12	33	3	4
Total	44,015	134,698	8,137	96,307

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Sept. 22, at the port of New York were 67,602 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 147,264 bales; at the port of New Orleans 67,853 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 410,229 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on Sept. 22, 1922, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 Bales.	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*	*1,000 Bales.*
Liverpool	281	44	574	508	540	306
Manchester	10	14	68	74	53	29
Continent	123	153	304	230	459	275
Total	414	211	946	812	1,052	610

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in

these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	22
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	24
Strict Middling, off color, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	26
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	27
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	29
Good Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	28
Memphis:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	25
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	27
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	31
Strict Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	35

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at $20\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¢ at Memphis on Sept. 23, 1922, and $19\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 20¢ at Memphis on Sept. 24, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	150	175	200	200
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	375	750	500	600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	550	1,100	900	1,300
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	800	1,500	1,000	1,500

Quotations reported on Sept. 22 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 39¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37¢; No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 42¢ per lb. for No. 2 grade and 39¢ for No. 3 grade.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending September 16, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$28	$26
Marshville, N. C	27	.....
Smithfield, N. C	30	.....
Bennettsville, S. C	30	28
Greenville, S. C	28	26
Hartsville, S. C	26	.....
Spartanburg, S. C	28	.....
North, S. C	.....	32
Little Rock, Ark	23	20
Pine Bluff, Ark	23	20
Blytheville, Ark	24	22
Clarendon, Ark	25	22
Earle, Ark	24	22
Fort Smith, Ark	25	22
Forrest City, Ark	25	22
Helena, Ark	25	22
Monticello, Ark	23	20
Newport, Ark	23	20–23
Texarkana, Ark	23	20
Walnut Ridge, Ark	23	20
Warren, Ark	25	22
Wilmot, Ark	23	20
Aberdeen, Miss	25	23
Alligator, Miss	27	26
Batesville, Miss	26	23
Clarksdale, Miss	26	28–30
Coldwater, Miss	26	23
Corinth, Miss	27	24
Glen Allan, Miss	26	24
Greenwood, Miss	26	23
Greenville, Miss	28	28
Kosciusko, Miss	26	23
Ripley, Miss	.....	26
Rosedale, Miss	26	23
Tupelo, Miss	26	24
Yazoo City, Miss	26	23
Meridian, Miss	27	.....
Jackson, Miss	26	23
New Orleans, La	23	.....
Portageville, Mo	24	20
Covington, Tenn	24	21
Memphis, Tenn	25	23
Dyersburg, Tenn	24	21
Ripley, Tenn	24	21

Imports of tobacco, both wrapper and filler, into the United States decreased from 90,977,000 lbs. in 1918 to 82,222,000 lbs. in 1920, but the value of the tobacco imported increased from $54,080,000 in 1918 to $81,630,000 in 1920.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE SHOWS INCREASE

Consumption of American Cotton in Five Principal Countries Gains Greatly During Last Fiscal Year.

Consumption of American cotton by foreign countries was 30% greater for the 12 months ending July 31, 1922, than during the previous season, according to figures furnished the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations.

Among the larger foreign consuming countries showing an increase over the preceding 12 months were Great Britain 34%, Germany $35\frac{1}{2}$%, France 24%, Italy 6%, Spain 31%, Czechoslovakia 47%, and Japan 35%.

The tables accompanying this article show in detail the number of bales of American cotton consumed by foreign countries during the past two seasons. Comparative figures are also given for the prewar cotton season, 1912–13.

Complete data as to the total foreign consumption of American cotton are not available but the figures given may be construed as indicating the trend of consumption during the last season.

Consumption of American Cotton in Foreign Countries.

Country.	1912–13	1920–21	1921–22
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	3,281,569	1,515,477	2,038,563
Germany	1,258,507	609,439	825,938
Russia	376,886	(2)	(2)
France	787,594	456,585	565,298
India	73,528	21,927	45,000
Austria	626,704	42,464	.....
Italy	537,917	483,611	513,284
Spain	261,611	223,962	293,875
Japan	423,131	547,793	739,068
Switzerland	58,833	51,781	51,905
Belgium	171,010	105,435	136,204
Sweden	78,465	53,473	62,967
Portugal	59,125	15,977	24,376
Holland	67,713	79,080	86,748
Denmark	24,549	11,058	17,546
Norway	9,416	6,714	7,000
Canada	107,361	129,868	116,550
Mexico	[1] 3,342	.....	15,812
Czechoslovakia	.....	167,628	246,401
Poland	.....	28,373	75,234
China	.....	[3] 50,000	154,926
Finland	.....	28,702	18,564
Total	8,207,261	4,629,347	6,036,259

[1] Mexico and Brazil.
[2] Figures not received.
[3] Estimated.

Mill Stocks of American Cotton in Foreign Countries on July 31.

Country.	[1] 1913	1921	1922
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	209,051	204,533	161,942
France	86,650	55,734	83,549
Germany	156,120	120,076	116,453
Russia	99,633	(3)	(3)
Italy	77,864	125,470	106,995
Czechoslovakia	.....	23,598	33,915
Spain	27,472	59,940	118,187
Belgium	18,915	30,228	20,600
Switzerland	9,076	14,291	13,006
Poland	.....	4,911	6,672
Austria	76,628	11,205	13,494
Holland	6,183	14,172	15,571
Sweden	12,804	15,946	9,410
Portugal	6,025	2,617	6,240
Finland	.....	3,733	3,812
Denmark	1,204	1,966	3,113
Norway	1,262	1,328	1,220
India	9,494	25,301	16,134
Japan	.....	209,001	288,272
China	.....	13,800	48,500
Canada	26,496	29,647	15,735
Mexico	(2)	9,410	1,279
Other countries	[2] 1,831	100	15
Total	826,708	977,007	1,084,174

[1] August 31.
[2] Including Mexico.
[3] Figures not received.

Exports of American Cotton by Countries of Designation.

Destination.	12 months ending July 31—		
	1914	1921	1922
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
Austria	.....	4,648	4,043
Austria-Hungary	100,486	.....	.....
Belgium	218,612	163,901	174,112
Czechoslovakia	.....	50	915
Denmark	.....	.....	13,154
Esthonia	.....	.....	600
Finland	.....	.....	7,322
France	1,086,527	605,550	768,134
Germany	2,785,963	1,306,226	1,440,747
Gibraltar	.....	.....	9
Greece in Europe	.....	.....	8,074
Hungary	.....	.....	400
Italy	515,180	508,274	509,713
Netherlands	.....	105,035	82,514
Norway	.....	4,500	6,379
Poland and Danzig	.....	5,550	15,072
Portugal	.....	19,738	20,594
Russia in Europe	90,798	.....	400
Spain	279,402	254,088	309,642
Sweden	.....	51,757	50,383
Switzerland	.....	33,695	4,630
Ukraine	.....	.....	30
United Kingdom	3,455,845	1,748,752	1,768,965
Yugoslavia, Albania, and Fiume	.....	.....	50
Other Europe	93,825	.....	.....
Canada	146,593	157,064	201,727
Guatemala	.....	.....	300
Mexico	29,498	70,593	3,348
Newfoundland and Labrador	.....	.....	4
Cuba	.....	.....	8
British India	.....	.....	5,000
China	.....	79,572	100,972
Hongkong	.....	.....	1,000
Japan	336,913	637,455	817,830
Palestine and Syria	.....	.....	100
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	450
Other countries	11,059	39,659	.....
Total	[1] 9,150,701	[2] 5,796,107	[3] 6,316,621

[1] Linters included. Exports of linters for the 11 months ending July 31, 1914, amounted to 258,996 bales. Statistics giving exports of linters for August, 1913, are not available.
[2] Includes 51,409 bales of linters.
[3] Includes 132,295 bales of linters.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 288.)

livery, and $1.50 per ton for October delivery. Production continued heavy, but there was also an improved demand. The larger mills are guaranteeing October prices against decline to date of shipment.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices were advanced 50¢–$1 during the week, more because of the advance in grain prices, however, than because of an improved demand. In fact demand was reported only fair, as current needs seemed to be well satisfied. Stocks of feed in the market and offerings from the mills were both light, and the principal offerings during the week were said to be from jobbers in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal prices were also firm throughout the week. Very little alfalfa meal is available and mills are reported to be having considerable difficulty in filling orders. Mills have had to advance their prices for hay which has been reflected in the higher meal prices. Colorado mills are paying $4 per ton for alfalfa in the stack. Choice medium grade was quoted at Chicago on Saturday at $27 per ton. Finely ground meal was quoted at $2–$3 above the price of medium ground meal.

Broom corn imported into the United States in 1920 was valued at $77,000.

Seeds

CROP OF SUDAN GRASS SEED MUCH LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Low Prices During Past Two Years Cause Growers to Cut Acreage—Drought Reduces Yield.

The aggregate production of Sudan grass seed this year is estimated to be approximately 25% of that of 1921 and about 15% of the banner crop of 1920. Because of the unremunerative price received for this seed during the past two years, growers in the Texas Panhandle greatly curtailed their acreage this year. This fact, together with the low yield per acre in that important producing section because of a prolonged drought, is largely responsible for the small harvest.

Growers began harvesting their Sudan grass seed around Aug. 1 in western Texas, Sept. 1 in western Oklahoma, and Sept. 15 in Kansas. Weather conditions for harvesting the seed crop were ideal. Drought during the growing season, however, made the prospects for seed production disappointing and caused many growers to cut the crop for hay. The yield per acre in the Texas Panhandle was only about 25% of that of 1921 on a greatly reduced acreage, and reports indicate that shipments of the 1922 crop from points in this section will be only 15% of those of the 1921 crop.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS CROP LARGER.

The acreage cut for seed in southwestern Kansas is reported to be 10% larger than and the average yield per acre about the same as last year. Prospective shipments of the 1922 crop from that section are nearly one-third larger than of the 1921 crop. A similar increase in the acreage in and prospective shipments from northeastern Kansas is noted, although the yield is somewhat reduced. Reports from Oklahoma are conflicting but indicate a 15% reduction in acreage and a 10% reduction in yield per acre from that of last year.

Prices offered growers around Sept. 20 for Sudan grass seed range from $3 per 100 lbs., country-run, and $3.50 per 100 lbs., basis clean, in southwestern Kansas to $7.50 per 100 lbs., country-run, and $8 per 100 lbs., basis clean, in western Texas. Average prices per 100 lbs. being offered in the more important producing sections are as follows:

Section.	Country-run.	Clean.
Northwestern Kansas	$4.00	$5.00
Northeastern Kansas	3.60	3.85
Southwestern Kansas	3.10	3.75
Western Oklahoma	4.00	5.00
Western Texas	4.90	6.00

Last year the average prices prevailing immediately after harvest were only $1.50–$1.80 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $1.70–$2 for recleaned seed.

New Tariff Duties on Vegetable Seeds.

The duties per pound prescribed in the new tariff act for some of the principal kinds of vegetable seeds are: Cauliflower, 25¢; onion and pepper, 15¢; cabbage, 10¢; kohlrabi, 8¢; kale, 6¢; carrot, radish, turnip, rutabaga, parsnip, and mangelwurzel, 4¢; celery and parsley, 2¢; spinach, 1¢.

PRODUCTION OF SWEET CLOVER SEED SMALLER THAN IN 1921

Considerable Reduction of Acreage in Utah and North Dakota—Prices on 1921 Levels.

The sweet clover seed crop is estimated to be much smaller than that of last year because of a considerable reduction in acreage harvested for seed in North Dakota and Utah. In North Dakota, the leading State in the production of this seed, the reduction amounted to 50% or more. Smaller decreases in acreage occurred in Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming.

The acreage in Oklahoma, Nebraska, and South Dakota was indicated to be approximately the same as last year and the acreage in Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio was reported to be larger than that of last year. The yield per acre, however, in most sections was fully equal to that of last year and in some instances it was larger. Hot, dry weather and grasshoppers cut down the yield in comparatively few sections this year.

PRICES CONTINUE LOW.

The decrease in acreage in the most important producing sections was due primarily to the low prices obtained for sweet clover seed last year. Many growers found it more profitable to plow under their crop than to harvest the seed. The prices offered to growers on Sept. 20 were approximately the same as those paid a year ago. In the largest surplus producing sections $4–$5 per 100 lbs. was being offered for country-run and $5–$6 for recleaned seed.

Harvesting of the crop began under generally favorable conditions in Kentucky about July 15, in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois about Aug. 15, in Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana Aug. 25–Sept. 1, in North Dakota Sept. 1–10, in Colorado Sept. 5–10, and in Utah on Sept. 13.

Seedsmen in the Middle West and East are quoting fancy seed at $8–$9 per 100 lbs., which is about $1 less than last year at a corresponding time. A duty of 2¢ per lb. is levied on sweet clover seed under the new tariff act. Imports of white sweet clover seed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to 2,438,400 lbs. compared with 3,133,012 lbs. during the previous year and 2,215,355 lbs. two years ago.

ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

$10 in southern Idaho to about $12 in southeast Kansas and averaged about $11.25 In South Dakota and Montana no prices were established, but occasional bids of about $12 were being made. Prices for recleaned or "basis clean" seed were usually $1–$2 per 100 lbs. higher than prices for country-run. In general prices were about the same as last year at a corresponding time.

The fall demand for alfalfa seed was not up to expectations, and seedsmen are carrying over much of the Argentine seed. Since May 1 approximately 6,000,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed were imported from Argentina. The new tariff law, effective Sept. 22, prescribes a duty of 4¢ per lb. on alfalfa seed imports. Fancy South American seed is being quoted by eastern and middle western seedsmen at $14–$16 per 100 lbs. and domestic seed at $16–$18, wholesale.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 288.)

generally throughout the South are good and a good amount of native hay, principally pea vine and Bermuda mixed, was placed upon the market. This hay in many instances is taking the place of timothy at saw mills and turpentine camps.

Receipts continued light at Chicago, and although slightly larger than those of the previous week, were not sufficient to fill the demand for the best grades. No. 1 timothy prices were advanced about $1 during the week. Buying by the stock yards of No. 1 timothy was heavy. This was rather unusual, as stock yard buyers generally are in the market for only the better qualities of No. 2 timothy. No. 1 timothy on the south side, however, was about $2 below prices paid on the north side tracks. No. 2 timothy sold at $16 per ton, No. 3 at $12–$13. Light clover mixed of the best quality was in good demand at $18 per ton. Clover hay, however, was dull and in very light demand.

ALFALFA PRICES HIGHER.

Alfalfa.—The recent dry weather in the South and Southwest has resulted in a smaller marketable surplus of alfalfa than was expected, and producers are reported to be holding their hay for higher prices. Reports from Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado indicated that prices of alfalfa at shipping point had been advanced $2–$5 per ton, and that producers were not eager to sell at current quotations. Feeders also have come into the market, causing mills and shippers to bid up for hay suitable for their purpose. Receipts at the principal markets continued light and there was a good demand for all arrivals.

Prices remained practically unchanged at the alfalfa markets on the western coast. Receipts were larger than the previous week at Los Angeles, but smaller at San Francisco. At the former market about the same amount of hay was received by motor truck as by rail. Choice rabbit alfalfa was quoted at $27 per ton, and the market was strong for other grades as well. The market for alfalfa was steady at San Francisco also.

PRAIRIE PRICES UNCHANGED.

Prairie.—Prairie prices were practically unchanged during the week, and but very little change was noted in the market situation. Movement was held up somewhat by scarcity of cars, but sufficient hay was received at the principal markets to take care of the limited demand. The demand for prairie at Kansas City was only fair, as the large buyers were not in the market because of a falling off in the movement of live stock.

Straw.—Straw receipts continued light but were equal to the limited demand. Practically no price changes were reported and the market generally was rather inactive. Current quotations were given as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $9.50, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $8.50, Minneapolis $7.50, Omaha $6.25; No. 1 oat straw—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia and Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati and Chicago $9, Minneapolis $8.50, Omaha $7.50; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—Boston $25.50, New York $24.50, Philadelphia $23, Baltimore $24; No. 1 rye straw (tangled)—Pittsburgh and Cincinnati $12, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis $8.50.

Crop Reports

COMMERCIAL CABBAGE CROP FORECAST AT 90,708 CARS

Exceeds Last Year's Harvest by 65 Per Cent—New York May Produce 20,318 Cars.

Forecast of a bountiful commercial cabbage crop of 90,708 carloads is made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 65% larger than the crop of 54,986 carloads harvested in 1921. Of the total commercial cabbage production forecast for this year, 15,696 carloads belong to the early crop, 22,074 carloads to the intermediate crop, and 52,938 carloads to the late crop.

Among the States that produce the late crop, New York is far in the lead with a crop forecast of 20,318 carloads, and Wisconsin, with a crop forecast of 14,077 carloads, is the only other State of very large production. The figures for Colorado are 4,774 carloads, for southwest Virginia 3,158 carloads, for Michigan 2,728 carloads, for Minnesota 2,268 carloads, for Pennsylvania 1,770 carloads, for Oregon 871 carloads, and for Indiana 811 carloads.

ACREAGE LARGER THAN IN 1921.

The acreage of the entire commercial cabbage crop is estimated to be 134,900 acres and compares with the 103,400 harvested acres of 1921. In average yield per acre, the estimated 8.4 tons of this year greatly exceeds the 6.6 tons of 1921. The yield of Danish cabbage alone will probably not exceed 9 tons per acre. Railroads reported a rail movement of 29,926 carloads of cabbage in 1921 from the crop of 54,986 carloads.

Production as estimated includes not only car-lot movement but movement in less than carloads—by freight in mixed cars, by express, by autotruck, or for consumption in home markets—and also that portion of the crop which for any reason is not moved off the farm.

It is estimated that the cabbage consumed in kraut manufacture was the product of 8,000 acres in 1919, 8,300 acres in 1920, and 5,100 acres in 1921. From information received from kraut packers and other sources it is forecast that the cabbage from 9,700 acres will be used for kraut manufacture in 1922, of which acreage about 80% is in New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICE AND BUYING POWER OF FARM PRODUCTS.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Price at the farm.			Wholesale price of commodities.[1]	Purchasing power of farm products.[2]
	Crops, 15th of month.	Live stock, 15th of month.	Crops and live stock combined.		
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	108	103	106	94	112
1915	110	95	102	97	106
1916	124	111	118	132	89
1917	208	164	186	176	106
1918	224	192	208	186	112
1919	234	198	216	195	111
1920	238	168	203	234	86
1921	109	107	108	161	67
1921.					
August	108	113	110	150	74
September	110	101	106	149	71
October	104	98	101	152	66
November	98	92	95	152	62
December	97	91	94	152	62
1922.					
January	98	95	96	150	65
February	105	108	106	149	71
March	112	117	114	150	76
April	115	115	115	153	75
May	118	118	118	161	73
June	119	119	119	164	72
July	118	119	118	172	69
August	114	112	113	176	64

[1] Excluding farm products and food.
[2] Expressed in terms of other products.

Peculiar Onion Situation in Massachusetts.

It is almost like "carrying coals to Newcastle" when fall onions are received in considerable quantities in Boston and other Massachusetts markets from producing sections other than the Connecticut Valley. Yet that is what has happened in that territory this year.

The quality of the Massachusetts onions is not up to standard this season, according to reports of a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture located at South Deerfield. In consequence, many dealers in that State are receiving a large part of their supplies from shipping points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. These middle western yellow onions in 100-lb. sacks were selling in Boston jobbing markets about Sept. 25 at $1.65–$1.75, while the Connecticut Valley stock brought $1–$1.25. Frequent heavy rains in the valley, followed by warm weather, caused considerable decay in the Massachusetts onions.

A year ago the Boston market was supplied almost entirely with State onions, no cars being received from the Middle West. Connecticut Valley No. 1 stock at that time jobbed at $3.50–$4 in Boston.

Condition of New York State Apples.

The Sept. 1 report on the condition of New York apples was 73. This figure represents the percentage of a normal crop expected by about 700 farmers scattered over the whole State, the reports being combined by counties in proportion to the usual apple production. On Sept. 1 last year the same group of men reported the condition of apples as 37. On Sept. 1, 1920, the condition was 93. These figures taken by themselves would indicate prospects 100% better than at this time last year and 25% below 1920.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Sept. 26, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Eastern Blue-Stem of the Black Raspberry. By R. B. Wilcox, Scientific Assistant, Office of Fruit-Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 12, pl. 1. June, 1922. (Department Circular 227.) Price, 5¢.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 45, Index Number. July–December, 1921. Pp. 901–995. Sept. 13, 1922. Price, 10¢.

Farm Management in Catawba County, North Carolina. By J. M. Johnson, Agriculturist, and E. D. Strait, Assistant Farm Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with North Carolina State Board of Agriculture. Pp. 23, figs. 6. July, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1070.) Price, 5¢.

Motion Pictures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prepared by Fred W. Perkins, Assistant in Charge of Motion Pictures, Division of Publications. Pp. 13. August, 1922. (Department Circular 233.) Price, 5¢.

Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, for Carrying out the Federal Highway Act. Pp. 14. July 31, 1922. (Circular 161, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5¢.

Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Food Products Inspection Law of May 11, 1922. Pp. 6. August, 1922. (Circular 160, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry, No. 184. August, 1922. Pp. 91–98. September, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Biological Survey—No. 47. Hunting of Wild Fowl on Salt River Reservation, Ariz. Pp. 1. September, 1922. Price, 5¢.

ACREAGE, YIELD, AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL CABBAGE.

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.		Carlot shipments reported by railroads, 1921.
	Final, 1921.	Estimated, 1922.	Final, 1921.	Indicated, 1922.	Final, 1921.	Forecast, 1922.	
Late States:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]
Colorado	4,000	5,100	11.7	11.7	3,744	4,774	2,564
Indiana	1,100	1,300	6.0	7.8	528	811	19
Michigan	1,400	3,100	6.5	11.0	728	2,728	462
Minnesota	2,700	3,500	5.0	8.1	1,080	2,268	583
New York	22,900	24,900	6.5	10.2	11,908	20,318	9,206
Ohio	2,200	2,600	6.0	10.4	1,056	2,163	335
Oregon	800	900	9.5	12.1	688	871	8
Pennsylvania	2,700	2,800	6.0	7.9	1,266	1,770	303
Virginia, S.W	2,500	4,200	6.0	9.4	1,200	3,158	760
Wisconsin	10,500	16,600	6.0	10.6	5,040	14,077	2,818
Total	50,800	65,000	6.7	10.2	27,288	52,938	17,058
Early States	25,500	34,800	5.4	5.6	11,083	15,696	4,203
Intermediate States	27,100	35,100	7.7	7.9	16,665	22,074	8,665
Total for early, intermediate, and late States	103,400	134,900	6.6	8.4	54,986	90,708	29,926

[1] Cars of 12.5 tons each.

FLORIDA'S CITRUS FRUIT CROP

(Concluded from front page.)

the ridge, through parts of Hardee County and De Soto County, production may fall slightly under last year since this section did not develop a good late bloom.

The storm-swept territory, of which Pinellas Co. was the center, will ship about as much fruit as it did last year. Farther up the west coast an increase of 10%–15% is in sight. The lower west coast will run ahead of last season, principally on oranges, most of the fruit being from early bloom. The east coast shows an average increase of 5%–10% over last season, with fairly light crops on the ridge and a full crop in the back country.

Production of tangerines is estimated at 125% of last year. Prospects are excellent with trees full of fruit. Production of limes will be slightly heavier than for last year.

Weather

FAVORABLE FOR MATURING OF NEARLY ALL LEADING CROPS

Harvesting Makes Good Progress—Rain Widely Needed for Germination of Grain.

Late crops matured rapidly during the week ending Sept. 26 under very favorable weather conditions. The rainfall was mostly very light, except in part of the lower Ohio Valley, in southern Florida, and parts of southwestern Texas where it was moderate. The days were mostly warm, while the nights were cool in central and eastern districts, especially during the latter part of the week. Frosts occurred in Colorado and in the Northern States from Minnesota eastward, but most crops were so far advanced that little damage resulted, although the temperature was below freezing in northern New England and New York on the morning of Sept. 26.

There was insufficient moisture, however, for pastures, meadows, and fall seeded grain in a very large part of the country. Rain was needed also for the preparation of the soil and the seeding of fall grains over large areas, and especially in some important winter grain-growing States. The weather conditions were nearly everywhere favorable for harvesting and good progress was made. Roads were in satisfactory condition for the marketing of crops, although somewhat rough in a few places in the South.

RAIN NEEDED FOR SEEDING.

Small grains.—Except for moderate showers in parts of the Ohio Valley, little or no rain fell in the principal winter-wheat belt, and the ground continued too dry for work in many localities. Considerable seeding was accomplished in northern Illinois, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River very little winter wheat was sown during the week. It was dry in Missouri, but the soil there was in satisfactory condition, and preparation for seeding made good progress, which was also the case in Iowa. Moisture was sufficient likewise in the eastern third of Kansas, but it had become exceedingly dry in the western portion, although seeding was under way in all parts of the State. There was sufficient moisture to germinate the early seeded grain in western Kansas, and the stands were good, though the young plants needed rain. Seeding progressed slowly in Nebraska and Oklahoma because of dry soil, and moisture was insufficient in the central Rocky Mountain districts and in the North Pacific States. Wheat was coming up to a good stand in Montana, and conditions were mostly favorable in the Lake region.

Buckwheat harvest was under way in the upper Mississippi Valley under favorable conditions, and the harvest of flax was completed in North Dakota, and much threshing was accomplished. The drier weather in the western Gulf region favored the harvest and threshing of rice, although there was some interruption by rain in southern Texas early in the week. Conditions favored the harvesting of this crop in California.

Corn.—Very favorable weather prevailed during the week for maturing and harvesting of corn. The days were mostly fair and warm and the nights generally cool, especially the latter part of the week. The only frost damage reported was in northern Minnesota. Late corn was benefited by rain in northern Kentucky. The crop was practically all matured and safe from frost damage north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi Rivers. The harvest of corn progressed very rapidly in all sections. Cribbing was begun in Kansas. The harvest of broom corn was well advanced in the lower Great Plains region.

COTTON PICKING FAVORED.

Cotton.—Very little change was noted during the week in the condition of cotton, although a steady deterioration continued in the northeastern portion of the belt because of persistent dry weather and weevil damage. Little or no rain occurred and there was abundant sunshine with moderate temperatures which were exceptionally favorable for picking and ginning and this work made unusually rapid progress. Picking was about three-fourths completed in the southern half of Texas and nearly half done in the northern part, and was much further advanced than usual for the season in Oklahoma.

The bolls had nearly all opened in Arkansas and Louisiana. The staple was clean and in good condition in the latter State, but the fiber was generally short in the former because of dry weather. Harvest was well advanced in the east Gulf States with bolls nearly all open to the northern limits of Georgia and mostly open in southern North Carolina.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Weather conditions favored the harvest of potatoes in the Northern and Rocky Mountain States. Late potatoes were improved by rain in the lower Ohio Valley. Some damage was done to potato vines by frost in Michigan where potatoes are small and need some weeks more of favorable weather for proper development. Sweet potatoes were unfavorably affected by dry weather in most of the lower Mississippi Valley. Rain was needed for this crop on some uplands in western Florida, but it was too wet on lowlands in the central and southern parts of that State.

MICHIGAN BEANS FROSTED.

Beans were hurt by frost in Michigan. This crop was in very unsatisfactory condition from previous unfavorable weather in many sections of that State. Conditions were favorable for harvesting beans in California and New Mexico. The planting of truck was favored by abundant rain in southern Texas. Truck was injured by drought in Arkansas, and rain was needed from Mississippi eastward. Heavy rains in southern and parts of central Florida were unfavorable for truck seed beds and much replanting was necessary.

Sugar cane made favorable progress in Louisiana, but needed rain in Mississippi. The weather was favorable for the development and harvest of sugar beets. Peanuts made satisfactory development, except in Mississippi where rain was needed. Rains improved tobacco in northern Kentucky where the general condition of the crop was fair; it was mostly matured in the southern portion of that State, and cutting was far advanced. Tobacco had been cut and housed in excellent condition in most of Ohio, and the crop was mostly cut in Wisconsin.

PASTURES AND RANGES DRY.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—There were a few sections of the country where the rainfall was sufficient for the best development of pastures, ranges, and meadows. Ranges improved where rain fell in southwestern Texas and parts of New Mexico, but the amount was insufficient in most of New Mexico to be of material benefit, although the water supply was partially replenished. Ranges were in good condition in the central Plateau region and upper Rocky Mountain States, especially at the higher elevations, but rain was badly needed in the far Northwest and most of the Great Plains States. Stock water was reported scarce in Ohio and Arkansas, and the rivers low in North Carolina. The weather conditions were favorable for the maturing of range grass in the far Southwest. Stock continued to move to winter ranges in the central and upper Rocky Mountains, and were in a satisfactory condition, except in New Mexico and part of northwestern Texas.

Conditions were very favorable for harvesting late hay and forage crops. The fifth cutting of alfalfa was giving satisfactory yields in California, while there was a light third cutting of alfalfa in parts of Nevada that usually produce only two crops. Alfalfa seed was being harvested in South Dakota.

FLORIDA STRAWBERRIES DAMAGED.

Fruit.—Citrus fruit and strawberries were somewhat unfavorably affected in parts of Florida by heavy rains, and much replanting of strawberries will be necessary, but citrus fruits continued generally in good condition in that State and were maturing nicely. The weather was generally favorable for harvesting fruit in practically all sections of the country, but there was considerable complaint of apples dropping more than usual in some Eastern States, particularly in Pennsylvania. The harvest of winter apples was begun in the Hood River Valley of Oregon and harvest of all fruits progressed rapidly in California, with walnuts, oranges, and lemons sizing up nicely. The cranberry harvest was nearly completed in Wisconsin and was well advanced in New Jersey. The weather favored this work in Massachusetts, but there was complaint of considerable rot in that State.

Week Warm in Northwest.

Unseasonably high temperatures prevailed in the Northwestern States during the first half of the week, but the latter half was seasonable, and moderate temperatures were the rule throughout eastern districts, although they were low in the Northeast at the close. East of the Mississippi River the maxima did not reach 90° except in portions of the South, but in the northwestern Great Plains they ranged from 92° to 96°. The highest reported during the week was 108° at Yuma, Ariz., on the 24th. Temperatures were below freezing at a few points in the interior of the Northeast on the morning of the 26th, the lowest reported being 26° at Northfield, Vt.

Chart 1, page 296, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged near the normal from the southern Rocky Mountains and upper Mississippi Valley eastward. To the westward, however, the weekly means were much above normal, except along the middle and north Pacific coast. The largest plus departures from normal were in the northwestern Great Plains and portions of the central Rocky Mountain States, where the means ranged from 10° to 12° above the seasonal average.

Considerable rain fell in portions of the central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys during the first day or two of the week and at the same time locally heavy falls were reported from some west Gulf districts. There was also some heavy rainfall in southern Florida near the middle of the week. Otherwise only very light and widely scattered showers occurred. Chart 2, page 296, shows that for the week as a whole rainfall was heavy in the southern portion of the Florida Peninsula and locally in extreme eastern North Carolina and extreme southern Texas. Moderate amounts were received also in portions of the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and northeastern Arkansas. Elsewhere little or no rain fell.

Sunshine was excessive in the Northwest, where from 90% to 100% of the possible amount was received. It was ample throughout the interior valleys and the South, but there was considerable cloudiness along the Atlantic coast, while sunshine was deficient in the extreme northern Pacific coast districts.

Summer Temperatures Mostly Moderate.

The figures in the last column of the table on this page show the highest temperatures recorded at the Weather Bureau stations listed during the summer (June–August) of 1922. Those in the preceding column show the highest of record for the same period. Temperatures during the past summer were moderate in most sections of the country, especially east of the Mississippi River. North of Tennessee and southern North Carolina the temperatures did not go above 95° at any time during the summer, except in the extreme lower Ohio Valley, where they reached 96° to 100°. On the lee side of Lake Michigan, in the extreme Northeast, the southern Appalachian Mountain districts, and along the southeast coast of Florida they did not reach 90°, while the maxima ranged from only 66° to 70° at points along the North Pacific coast.

Between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, however, temperatures of 100° or over were quite general, the highest in this area being from 105° to 107° in Kansas and Oklahoma. The highest recorded at a regular Weather Bureau station during the summer was 115° at Yuma, Ariz., in June. No previous high records were broken this summer in any section of the country, although the temperature was as high as ever before recorded in southwestern Utah and southern Nevada.

Southern California Tomatoes Moving Slowly.

Considerable delay has been shown in the shipments of tomatoes from southern California. To Sept. 23 only 300 cars had been marketed, or little more than half of the shipments of last season to the same date. Prices were as low as 90¢–$1 per lug, in carlot sales f. o. b. shipping points. The lug boxes hold about 35 lbs.

Only one-half of the total apple crop in New York this season can be classed as "commercial" in the sense that it will be shipped by rail or boat or be sold in the principal markets as fresh fruit, according to estimates of the agricultural statistician of that State. There is a rather small proportion of sound apples in the southern and southeastern counties.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—MAXIMUM SUMMER TEMPERATURES.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 26. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 26. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 26. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 26. Departure from normal.	Maximum temperatures. Highest of record.	Maximum temperatures. Highest in summer of 1922.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	°
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	72	−4	0.2	−1.8	104	94
Miami	78	−3	6.9	+4.5	94	89
Key West	82	0	2.5	+0.7	100	91
Tampa	76	−3	0.2	−1.3	98	94
Pensacola	78	+1	0	−1.2	103	94
Mobile	78	+1	T.	−1.2	102	99
Montgomery	74	0	T.	−0.7	107	98
Anniston	72	+2	0.1	−0.7	103	95
Birmingham	76	+4	0.4	−0.4	102	98
Meridian	74	+3	T.	−0.8	104	97
Vicksburg	74	0	0	−0.9	101	95
New Orleans	80	+2	0	−1.3	102	96
Shreveport	76	+2	T.	−0.7	110	98
Little Rock	74	+3	T.	−0.8	106	98
Fort Smith	72	+1	T.	−0.7	108	103
Bentonville	64	−2	0	−0.8	106	102
Oklahoma	68	−2	0.1	−0.5	108	107
Abilene	72	0	T.	−0.8	110	104
Fort Worth	74	−1	0.1	−0.8	112	104
Dallas	74	.....	0	.....	104	102
Palestine	76	+3	0	−0.8	108	100
Taylor	76	+1	T.	−0.8	109	101
Houston	78	.....	T.	.....	103	98
Galveston	80	+2	T.	−1.3	99	92
Corpus Christi	78	0	3.2	+2.0	100	95
San Antonio	76	+1	0.1	−0.6	108	100
Del Rio	76	−2	0.1	−0.5	111	100
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	74	+3	0.1	−0.8	104	96
Nashville	70	+1	1.0	+0.2	104	95
Chattanooga	72	+2	0.6	−0.2	101	95
Knoxville	70	+2	0.3	−0.3	100	93
Lexington	68	+2	0.4	−0.2	102	93
Louisville	70	+2	1.1	+0.5	107	96
Evansville	70	+3	1.2	+0.6	107	96
Indianapolis	66	+2	0.5	−0.1	106	95
Cincinnati	66	+1	0.6	+0.1	105	97
Dayton	66	+2	0.6	+0.1	103	94
Columbus	66	+2	0.2	−0.4	104	94
Parkersburg	66	+2	T.	−0.4	106	93
Elkins	60	0	T.	−0.6	99	90
Pittsburgh	64	0	0	−0.5	103	93
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	58	+1	T.	−0.6	99	89
Syracuse	60	+1	T.	−0.6	100	90
Oswego	58	−1	T.	−0.6	100	89
Buffalo	58	−2	T.	−0.8	95	91
Erie	62	0	T.	−0.8	96	93
Cleveland	62	0	T.	−0.6	100	92
Toledo	62	0	T.	−0.5	103	94
Detroit	62	+1	0	−0.6	104	95
Saginaw	58	0	0	−0.8	103	94
Alpena	58	+2	0	−0.8	101	92
Grand Rapids	60	+1	T.	−0.8	103	93
Chicago	64	0	0.7	+0.1	103	95
Fort Wayne	58	.....	0.1	.....	102	95
Milwaukee	62	+3	0.1	−0.6	102	94
Green Bay	58	+1	0	−0.6	101	92
Escanaba	56	+1	0	−0.8	100	92
Ludington	56	.....	0	.....	93	86
Sault Ste. Marie	56	+4	0	−0.6	98	90
Marquette	58	+3	0	−0.8	108	94
Duluth	58	+5	0	−0.8	99	92
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	60	+1	T.	−0.6	104	97
La Crosse	58	−2	T.	−0.8	104	95
Madison	60	+1	0	−0.7	101	92
Charles City	58	−1	0	−0.6	104	95
Dubuque	60	−1	0	−0.8	106	94
Davenport	62	0	T.	−0.7	106	97
Des Moines	62	0	0	−0.8	110	97
Keokuk	64	0	0.2	−0.6	108	99
Peoria	62	0	0.4	−0.4	104	98
Terre Haute	66	.....	0.1	.....	105	98
Springfield, Ill.	64	0	0.4	−0.5	107	100
Hannibal	64	−2	0.1	−0.7	108	100
St. Louis	68	0	0.2	−0.5	107	100
Cairo	70	+1	0.1	−0.5	106	96
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	54	+2	2.7	+0.8	84	66
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	87
North Head	56	0	0.9	+0.3	97	76
Portland, Oreg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	95
Roseburg	64	+3	T.	−0.3	106	105
Eureka	56	+1	T.	−0.3	85	70
Red Bluff	74	+3	0	−0.3	115	112
Sacramento	74	+6	0	−0.1	110	106
San Francisco	64	+3	0	−0.2	100	84
Fresno	80	+8	0	−0.2	115	109
San Luis Obispo	68	+7	0	−0.2	110	100
Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	95
San Diego	70	+4	0	−T.	94	84

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 26. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 26. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 26. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 26. Departure from normal.	Maximum temperatures. Highest of record.	Maximum temperatures. Highest in summer of 1922.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	°
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	52	−2	0.1	−0.6	93	87
Portland, Me.	56	−2	T.	−0.8	103	94
Burlington	56	−1	0.1	−0.8	100	89
Northfield	54	+2	T.	−0.7	98	89
Concord	54	−3	T.	−0.8	102	94
Boston	60	−1	0	−0.8	104	93
Nantucket	60	−1	0.1	−0.4	92	81
New Haven	60	−2	T.	−0.8	99	91
Albany	60	−1	T.	−0.7	104	94
Ithaca	58	−2	0.1	−0.5	102	95
Binghamton	60	+2	0	−0.6	99	95
New York	64	−1	T.	−0.8	102	91
Scranton	62	+2	T.	−0.5	102	95
Harrisburg	64	+1	0	−0.6	104	94
Philadelphia	66	+1	T.	−0.8	106	94
Trenton	64	−1	T.	−0.8	105	94
Atlantic City	64	−1	0.2	−0.4	104	90
Baltimore	66	0	0	−0.8	105	95
Washington	65	−1	0	−0.8	106	95
Norfolk	68	−2	0.5	−0.4	105	92
Richmond	66	−3	0	−0.8	107	94
Lynchburg	64	−3	0	−0.8	105	94
Wytheville	62	+1	0	−0.8	95	87
Asheville	64	+1	1.0	+0.4	95	87
Charlotte	68	−2	0.2	−0.4	102	96
Raleigh	66	−3	0	−0.8	103	94
Hatteras	68	−5	5.2	+3.7	93	89
Wilmington	68	−3	0.2	−1.0	103	94
Charleston	74	−1	T.	−1.2	104	97
Greenville	70	.....	0.2	.....	102	93
Columbia, S. C.	72	0	T.	−0.6	106	96
Augusta	72	−1	T.	−0.9	105	98
Atlanta	74	+3	0	−0.8	100	94
Macon	72	+1	T.	−0.8	104	96
Savannah	72	−2	T.	−1.1	105	97
Thomasville	74	−1	0	−1.0	104	99
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	68	+10	0	−0.1	111	100
Havre	66	+12	0	−0.1	108	98
Kalispell	58	+7	0	−0.2	99	94
Helena	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	93
Yellowstone Park	56	+5	0	−0.3	96	86
Sheridan	62	+9	0	.....	103	99
Lander	62	+10	T.	−0.3	99	94
Cheyenne	60	+5	T.	−0.2	100	93
Grand Junction	70	+7	0	−0.3	104	102
Denver	64	+4	T.	−0.2	105	98
Pueblo	64	+2	0	−0.1	104	101
Amarillo	68	+3	T.	−0.5	106	104
El Paso	70	−1	1.0	+0.7	113	104
Roswell	70	+2	T.	−0.6	106	102
Santa Fe	60	+1	0.1	−0.3	97	90
Phoenix	84	+5	0	−0.2	119	114
Yuma	88	+6	0	−T.	119	115
Independence	72	+5	0	−T.	105	103
Conopah	68	+8	0	−0.1	96	98
Modena	66	+8	T.	−0.2	99	99
Salt Lake City	72	+11	0	−0.2	102	98
Reno	68	+11	0	−0.1	102	100
Winnemucca	64	+7	0	−0.1	104	99
Pocatello	68	+10	T.	−0.2	102	98
Boise	68	+9	0	−0.1	111	104
Lewiston	.....	.....	0	−0.2	110	109
Baker	62	+8	0	−0.2	102	97
Walla Walla	68	+5	0	−0.2	113	107
Spokane	64	+8	0	−0.2	104	101
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	64	−2	0.2	−0.6	106	100
Columbia, Mo.	64	−1	T.	−0.7	111	99
Kansas City	64	−1	0	−0.7	108	102
St. Joseph	64	.....	0	.....	109	102
Topeka	66	0	0	−0.7	109	106
Iola	64	−2	0.9	+0.3	107	105
Wichita	66	−2	0.1	−0.5	107	105
Dodge City	68	+3	T.	−0.3	108	104
Concordia	64	−1	0	−0.4	110	107
North Platte	66	+7	0	−0.3	107	102
Lincoln	64	+2	T.	−0.4	110	104
Omaha	64	+1	T.	−0.6	110	102
Sioux City	62	0	0	−0.6	107	98
Valentine	68	+9	0	−0.4	107	102
Rapid City	66	+10	0	−0.2	106	100
Pierre	68	+7	0	−0.1	110	101
Huron	64	+5	0	−0.2	108	100
Moorhead	62	+6	0	−0.4	110	97
Devils Lake	60	+7	0	−0.3	106	98
Bismarck	64	+9	0	−0.2	108	100
Williston	64	+7	0	−0.2	107	98

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

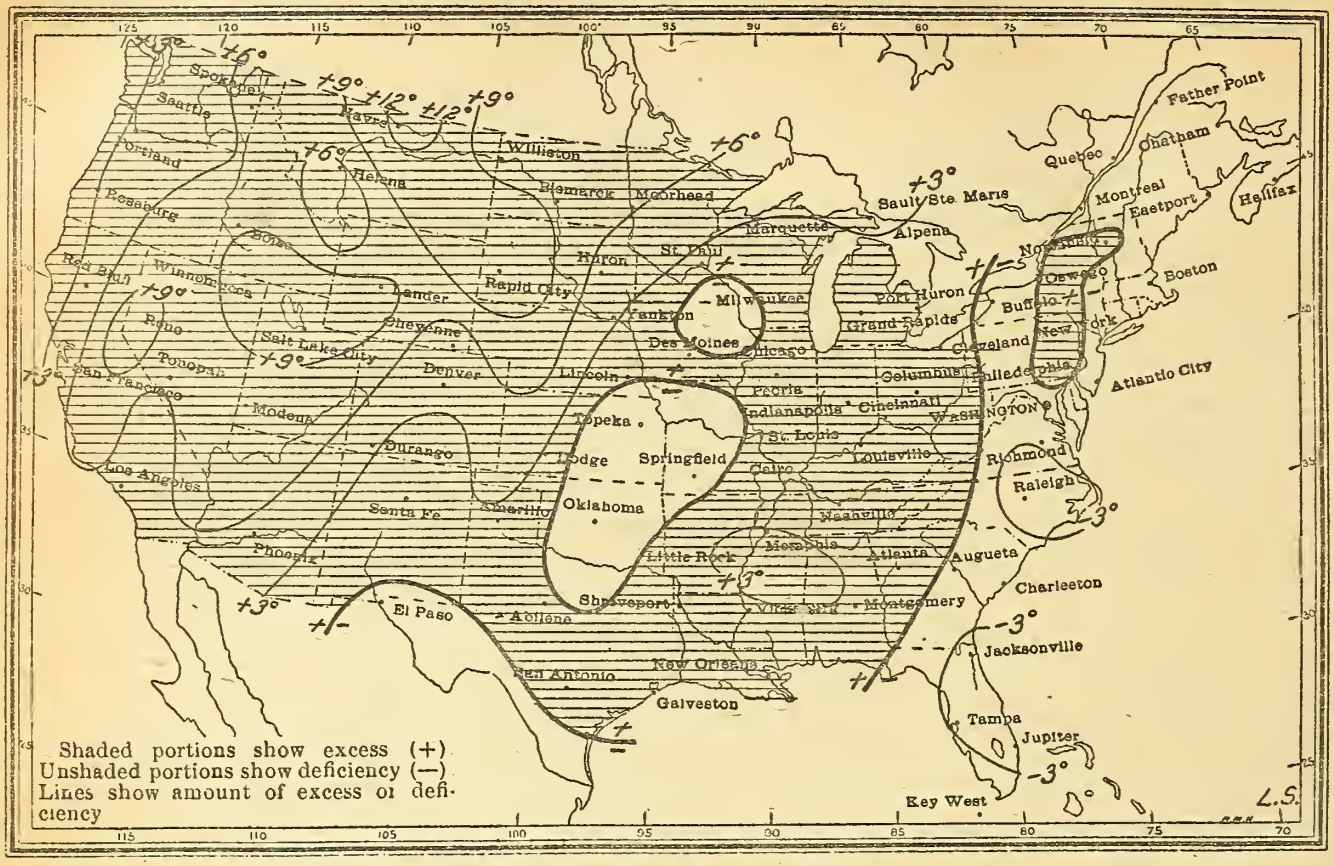

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922